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Pakistanis Claim 31 Enemy Slain in 2-Day Clashes

By Malcolm W. Browne

CHENNAI, Oct. 25 (UPI)—The Pakistani government claimed that its forces had killed 31 enemy troops yesterday and today in heavy fighting in East Pakistan. The government said that some of the enemy were wearing identification tags of the Indian Army. It said that the fighting has reached its greatest intensity since the brief war fought by India and Pakistan over Kashmir in 1965. Pakistan did not mention its own military casualties, but said that Indian shelling of eight East Pakistani villages today killed 10 villagers.

Meanwhile, the government announced that Pakistan's President, Gen. Mohammed Yahya Khan, had asked for the personal intervention of the United Nations secretary-general in the dispute.

President Yahya's views reportedly were given in a letter he sent last Thursday in response to one he had received from Secretary-General U Thant. According to Radio Pakistan, Gen. Yahya proposed that UN observers be posted on both sides of the border between East Pakistan and India to supervise a mutual withdrawal of forces to an agreed distance.

President Yahya's views reportedly were given in a letter he sent last Thursday in response to one he had received from Secretary-General U Thant. According to Radio Pakistan, Gen. Yahya proposed that UN observers be posted on both sides of the border between East Pakistan and India to supervise a mutual withdrawal of forces to an agreed distance.

He suggested that troops and armor be withdrawn by both sides to "peacekeeping positions," thus implying for the first time that India and Pakistan are in a state of war. If this is not possible, a withdrawal should be made to positions affording security to both nations, he said. The Pakistani president said that an immediate visit to the area of confrontation by Mr. Thant would yield "useful results."

He repeated Pakistani charges that border violations have been caused by India's aggressive designs and said that an Indian statement issued last Tuesday had threatened the capture of the Pakistani cities of Lahore and Sialkot, "putting the gravity of the situation."

Meanwhile, the government said its army had beaten back an attack by Indian troops and guerrillas on the Pakistani border post of Kamapur, in Mymensingh District. The attack was said to have involved two battalions—presumably about 1,000 men—against the Pakistani position. In two successive assaults, the Pakistani commander said, 83 of the enemy were killed and Indian identification cards were found on some bodies.

Yesterday, attacks of similar strength were said to have been repulsed by Pakistani forces in the Comilla District of East Pakistan. Pakistani casualties are never disclosed in communications.

Indian Rejected Pullback
NEW DELHI, Oct. 25 (UPI)—Defense Minister Jagjivan Ram repeated today that India would not pull its troops back from the borders with Pakistan as long as the Pakistani threat continues.

Mrs. Gandhi is continuing her European tour, but she is expected to return to India in a few days.

Planning Aid to Greece
BUILD Aerospace Facility
By George C. Wilson
ATHENS, Oct. 25 (UPI)—Administration will ask government to build an aerospace facility in the final negotiations of the Greek government and the world that the military dictatorship of that country does not enjoy the backing and support of the United States.

Dayan Charges U.S. Pressure
TEL AVIV, Oct. 25 (AP)—Defense Minister Moshe Dayan today accused the United States of pressuring Israel for political concessions by withholding supplies of warplanes to the Jewish state.



WELCOME—French President Georges Pompidou and Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev at the Elysee Palace yesterday. Mrs. Brezhnev is at far left beside Mrs. Pompidou.

Close Vote Seen on Nationalist Ouster UN Debate on China Nears End

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., (UPI)—The General Assembly's debate on the admission of Communist China to the United Nations today was expected to end in a close vote on the nationalist ouster. U.S. Ambassador George Bush, speaking yesterday in Houston, said the vote on Taiwan's ouster would be extremely close but that he believed the Chiang Kai-shek government would not lose its seat. "We're not going to lose," Mr. Bush said. "We've worked hard enough and I think we've made enough headway that some of the marginal countries recognize there is a great danger in setting a precedent of expulsion."

Soon after the General Assembly convened tonight, the American attempt to retain UN representation for Taiwan received a serious procedural setback when the assembly refused to permit a voting delay. It meant that voting could begin tonight unless a further move were made for postponement.

The decision will come on an Albanian resolution to ouster the Nationalist and give China's Security Council seat to Peking. The United States will move to make this an "important question" vote, requiring a two-thirds majority instead of a simple majority to pass.

However, the decision on whether to make it an "important question" will be made by a simple majority vote and that will be the crucial vote. "It's a very close vote," Mr. Bush said. "I feel we will win it. We must win this vote to protect against the expulsion of Nationalist China. If we lose it, the whole ball game is over."

If the American procedural resolution is defeated, the assembly is expected to pass the Albanian proposal with a comfortable majority, after disposing of several amendments that would tone down the resolution. They were submitted earlier by (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

IN THE DOCK—Former War Minister Gen. Mohammed Fawzi and guard (rear) at trial in Cairo yesterday.

dict should be a lesson to anyone who works against the security of the homeland."

The defense counsel, Ali Munir Murad, challenged the legality of the proceeding and protested in particular the playing of a tape recording of a telephone conversation between Mr. Sahry and Mr. Gomas.

Makes Call in Paris Speech Brezhnev Would End Politico-Military Blocs

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Oct. 25 (UPI)—Soviet Communist party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev, in his first speech in the West, called for an end to "the division of the world into politico-military blocs."

Mr. Brezhnev, who arrived here today to a 101-gun salute at Orly Airport, told President Georges Pompidou in a dinner speech at the Grand Trianon Palace at Versailles that the Soviet Union and its Warsaw Pact allies were ready to translate those words into action.

He said that France and the Soviet Union agreed that the best way to end this division into blocs was through a European security and cooperation conference.

Preparatory Talks
Mr. Pompidou, the host at the dinner for 150 persons that ended the day's glittering reception for Mr. Brezhnev, responded by calling for multilateral preparatory talks for the security conference to open in Helsinki "in the shortest possible time."

"Nothing," said Mr. Pompidou, "stands in the way."

The two men were toasting each other following an afternoon that saw Mr. Brezhnev welcomed as a chief of state and brought into Paris by motorcade as thousands of policemen lined the way. If there was anything that dampened the reception it was a certain coolness among the onlookers, and some trouble-making this afternoon by two Jewish groups and by several dozen young rightists this evening who burned some of the Soviet flags flying on the Avenue des Champs-Elysees.

Mr. Brezhnev, who in comments at the Elysee Palace had told Mr. Pompidou that he had come to France in the interests of "mutual comprehension in Europe and international peace," made the message even clearer in Versailles, where he and his wife, Victoria, are staying in the same rooms once occupied by Louis XIV.

He said that the road to détente and security in Europe is through respect of existing frontiers. "The day is approaching," he said, "that will see the normalization of relations between [the two Germany] as independent and sovereign nations, the normalization of their relations with other countries and their adhesion to the United Nations."

The European Edifice
Mr. Pompidou said that the "foundation of the European edifice" was the Franco-Soviet entente, and he indicated that he thought Mr. Brezhnev shared that idea. The two men met in a one-hour 40-minute tête à tête this afternoon immediately after Mr. Brezhnev's arrival.

Following that meeting, French sources said the two men had kept mostly to generalities about their respective countries and the world situation, reserving for tomorrow and later this week the detailed agenda. The sources said the meeting had been "frank and extremely cordial."

The main issues to be discussed during the visit are expected to be Europe, China, Vietnam and the Middle East, plus bilateral matters including economic cooperation. This latter is likely to include the signing of an agreement between the Soviet Union and the state-owned Renault automotive firm for the planning of a giant truck plant on the Kama River.

Mr. Brezhnev's arrival was marred only by some scuffling that broke out in the airport

crowd among several members of the Jewish Support in the Soviet Union Committee and Communist sympathizers. Later, in Paris, another group, the Jewish Students' Front, occupied a meeting hall of the France-U.S.S.R. Association before being routed out. T chaos ensued.

During this time Mr. Brezhnev was being escorted into the city in an open car behind which several companies of mounted Republican Guards fell into line for the last several hundred yards across the Czar Alexander III Bridge and through the Cocks' Grill gate of the Elysee.

Aside from the official reception, Mr. Brezhnev's first visit to a Western country was not received with wild enthusiasm. There were no great crowds, and the French press, with the exception of L'Humanité, the Communist (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



RED CHIEF—Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin wearing headdress given him by the Ermineskin Indians Sunday in Edmonton, Western Canada. He also was given the name "Chief Golden Eagle." Yesterday, the last full day of his eight-day tour of Canada, Mr. Kosygin visited Toronto, where security measures were among heaviest of his trip. Story Page 2.

Report Tied to Brandt Visit Brezhnev Said to Have Taken Charge of Links With West

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (UPI)—Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Soviet party leader, was reported today to have signaled Western leaders that he has now officially assumed overall responsibility for Moscow's relations with the United States and Western Europe.

U.S. officials said that Mr. Brezhnev had told visiting West German Chancellor Willy Brandt last month that his trip to France, which began today, evolved naturally from a division of labor in the ruling Politburo instituted in the last year.

Mr. Brandt reported the contents of his 16 hours of Kremlin talks with Mr. Brezhnev to United States and other Western officials. It was understood that Mr. Brandt's report was at least partly responsible for President Nixon's confidence that during his visit to Moscow next May he would meet personally with Mr. Brezhnev, who up to now has met no Americans other than Gus Hall, head of the U.S. Communist party.

Until last year, Mr. Brezhnev leaders, leaving relations with had dealt only with Communist Western countries primarily to Premier Alexei N. Kosygin, who is officially the head of the Soviet government.

Mr. Kosygin, according to Mr. Brandt's report, has been assigned primary responsibility for the Middle East, "third-world" countries, and, presumably, less important Western countries.

Because of his long experience in economic matters, Mr. Kosygin is also thought to have major responsibility for trade relations. Experts here believe a prime reason for his current trip to Canada is to display Soviet interest in expanding trade ties with Canada and to exchange information on technology in Arctic areas.

3, Including Woman, Shot in Ulster

BELFAST, Oct. 25 (UPI)—Gunmen shot and wounded a British soldier and a policeman today and held up a post office and a bar in separate incidents in continued violence in Northern Ireland. A woman said to be a sniper was wounded in an exchange of gunfire with troops.

The incidents followed a weekend of heavy violence in the province in which seven persons died, including a youth shot last night by police, who said he had helped plant a bomb in a crowded Belfast nightclub that was evacuated before the bomb exploded.

Police identified the dead youth as Martin Forsythe, 19, of Belfast's Roman Catholic Andersonstown area. He became the 100th person to die in violence in Northern Ireland this year. A woman accomplice was also wounded in the nightclub.

Early today, two gunmen shot and critically wounded policeman Sean Hughes, 29, when he answered a knock at the door of his Belfast home, police said. Mr. Hughes is married and has one child. The gunmen escaped in a car driven by a third man, police said.

A British sergeant-major was shot in the arm and a woman was seriously wounded in an exchange of fire between snipers and troops carrying out a search in the Andersonstown area, the army said. Soldiers reported that the woman was one of the snipers.

A gunman robbed a Belfast bar of \$800 and three stock-masked raiders stole \$100 from the Aghagallon Post Office in County Antrim, the army said. The post office raiders carried off Postmaster Gerald Walsh as a hostage but released him unharmed from their car at Lurgan, three miles away.

Tonight troops firing CS gas charged into Long Kesh internment camp near army headquarters at Lishburn to quell an inmates' riot, the army said. The army went in after inmates had set fire to a recreation hut, which was extensively damaged, an army spokesman said. "They met only limited resistance," he said.

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Brandt Asks Talk With Pompidou
BONN, Oct. 25 (Reuters)—West German Chancellor Willy Brandt wants a special meeting with French President Georges Pompidou to discuss the international monetary crisis and has made proposals to solve the problem.

A Bonn government spokesman said today that Mr. Brandt sent a letter to Mr. Pompidou putting forward such proposals.

The chancellor also suggested that he and the president hold a meeting on the currency question in advance of their next regular bilateral consultations in January, the spokesman said.

Laird Urges NATO to Keep Strength Up

Arrives in Brussels For A-Weapons Talks

BRUSSELS, Oct. 25 (UPI)—Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird today expressed his concern for NATO's ability to keep up its military strength despite the possibility of talks on East-West troop cuts.

In a series of meetings with NATO officials and European defense ministers, Mr. Laird discussed a wide range of topics, including the possibility of talks on East-West troop cuts.

In Brussels for the 10th meeting of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group opening tomorrow, Mr. Laird said on his arrival last night the possibility of talks with the Warsaw Pact on Mutual and Balanced Force Reductions created certain dangers.

"There are indications on the part of some (European nations) that because there is a possibility of talks, that this can be a reason to move in the other direction, reduce our conventional deterrent during this period," he said.

Doing the Opposite

"But I believe this is very dangerous. We in the United States... are doing just the opposite. We are strengthening our forces."

Last week, the defense secretary criticized European members of NATO for falling behind with their defense improvement plans. NATO officials say that almost all the European allies are behind in some respects.

"We want to encourage all of the NATO partners to continue this improvement program," he said in his arrival statement.

The indication that some are backing away from the improvement program because of negotiations is, I think, a dangerous attitude."

Mr. Laird will present his colleagues in the Nuclear Planning Group a new U.S. study indicating increases in Soviet military strength, particularly in the area of strategic weapons.

Their work will consist mainly of an examination of the strategic and tactical nuclear deterrent in Europe.

The current membership of the Nuclear Planning Group comprises the United States, Britain, West Germany, Italy, Denmark, Belgium and Greece.

17 Philippine Troops Killed by Outlaw Band

MANILA, Oct. 25 (AP)—An outlaw band killed 17 and wounded four of 22 soldiers rushing to reinforce an embattled detachment in a southern Philippine town today, the Philippine Constabulary reported.

A constabulary colonel said the reinforcements were called to Maguysay, in Lanao del Norte, about 495 miles southeast of Manila, after an undetermined number of outlaws attacked the military outpost there just before dawn.

Lanao has been wracked by violence since July.

Russian TV Covers Trip

Soviet Dissidents Seek to Use Brezhnev Trip for Own Ends

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, Oct. 25 (NYT)—Soviet dissidents sought today to use Leonid I. Brezhnev's visit to France to publicize their plight, while an official campaign glorifying the Communist party leader's first trip to the West reached new heights.

Pyotr I. Yakir, an unofficial spokesman for the dissidents, circulated an open letter addressed to Mr. Brezhnev and to President Georges Pompidou of France calling for a halt to what he described as the persecution in the Soviet Union of those who express views different from official pronouncements.

At the same time, 92 Jews were reported to have demon-

strated for the right of emigration before the party's Central Committee building in downtown Moscow. They were detained for about eight hours by the police.

Through the day, the carefully orchestrated publicity campaign surrounding Mr. Brezhnev's trip and the theme of Soviet-French collaboration gave the average Russian unusual glimpses of Paris through the medium of television.

Though probably intended to reduce Soviet citizens' feelings of isolation from the rest of the world, this exposure of French life was also thought likely to whet their already keen, but frustrated, appetite for foreign travel, which remains the privilege of the trusted few.

In the dissident actions today, Mr. Yakir's letter said in referring to the Brezhnev-Pompidou talks:

"The inalienable right of any person to have convictions and to express them freely will prevail around your conference table."

"Unfortunately, many of my co-citizens have been deprived of that right. Even thoroughly loyal political or philosophical criticism in the Soviet Union can and does lead to the prisoner's dock or to a psychiatric prison hospital."

Recalling an article in the government newspaper, Izvestia, on Saturday, contending that only the mentally ill are placed in institutions, Mr. Yakir said: "The official press is vainly trying to justify the discredited methods of committing healthy people to psychiatric hospitals because of their beliefs."

The Jewish demonstration, to have involved about 50 Muscovites and 40 persons from the provinces, was part of a continuing series of protests by Jews whose applications for emigration have been rejected.

NATO Forces Set in Atlantic, Commander Says

LISBON, Oct. 25 (UPI)—NATO's naval forces are now geared to meet any new Soviet naval threat approaching from the southwest, Rear Adm. Eugene B. Fluckey, American commander of NATO's Iberian-Atlantic command, said today.

Adm. Fluckey was speaking at a news conference at his newly built headquarters 10 miles from Lisbon, a huge redoubt of underground operations rooms that will be the nerve center for NATO operations in the southwest and central Atlantic Ocean.

He emphasized the growing importance of the command. "Having failed to break up NATO in Europe, the Soviets are now building up their strength in the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean in an attempt to outflank NATO in Europe," he said.

U.S. Planning Aid to Greece To Build Aerospace Facility

(Continued from Page 1)

Military Assistance and Sales, confirmed today that the administration has given its blessing to the venture. He said the loan under the Foreign Military Sales Act would run between \$10 million and \$25 million, depending on the two competing consortiums wins the contract from the Greek government.

The Greek government's own description of the plant is contained in an advisory to bidders. The prospectus said such a plant would "conduct operations for the benefit of third parties leading to a more favorable and extensive impact of the Greek economy."

Sources said American Sixth Fleet planes based on carriers in the Mediterranean might be serviced by the Hellenic Aerospace Industry. This possibility has provided Pentagon backing for the project, they said.

One of the competing consortiums is headed by the Amer-

ican firm Automation Industries and the other by the French aircraft manufacturer Marcel Dassault, maker of the Mirage fighters. Lockheed Aircraft Co. is in with the French team, according to administration officials, to provide additional technical assistance on military aircraft.

Besides competition on the contract, there is also a contest on which country sells military aircraft to Greece. France hopes to sell 50 Mirage fighters to Greece and, to make the deal more attractive, has held out the possibility of manufacturing the parts for them in Greece.

Right now the Greek Air Force is composed of American planes—the Lockheed F-104G, Northrop F-5A, General Dynamics F-102A and Lockheed F-84. The Pentagon would like Greece to stick to American aircraft. Besides the sales value, such a continuance would keep the Greeks dependent on American spare parts and technical help, thus cementing military relations.

Heavy Guard For Kosygi In Toronto

Police Act After Reported Threats

From Wire Dispatches

TORONTO, Oct. 25.—Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin, greeted by a virtual army of police, was escorted to his hotel, flanked by a band of rain-soaked protesters and toured a nearby nuclear power station today.

Mr. Kosygin's arrival yesterday from Edmonton for the last day of his eight-day visit to Canada was preceded by a series of police raids that netted guns, ammunition and two men. Maximum security remained in effect today for the Soviet leader, who flies to Cuba tomorrow.

A triple cordon of police closed his hotel in the northeastern section of Toronto. A quarter-mile-long traffic jam was caused when police barricaded a nearby street about 25 minutes before Mr. Kosygin set out for the power station at Pickering, Ontario, 40 miles northeast of here.

The police were stationed on every bridge under which the Kosygin motorcade passed and scores of officers were scattered along the route for the drive under drizzly skies.

Hotel Guests Frisked

The police guarding the hotel frisked guests and searched under the hoods and in the trunk of all cars arriving at the hotel. The security measures, in which more than half of Toronto's 3,800 policemen were involved, were the toughest of Mr. Kosygin's Canadian tour.

Police officials were reluctant today to speak in terms of a plot to kill Mr. Kosygin, but Soviet officials said last night that they had been told of an assassination attempt.

Two men arrested during the raids were named as Kenneth Wilson, 27, and James Gerald Doyle, 18. Mr. Doyle was detained for a few hours in Oct. 18 after a Hungarian immigrant had assaulted the Soviet leader in Ottawa.

The police said they found a 32-cal. revolver in Mr. Doyle's bedroom and a machine gun and other weapons in Mr. Wilson's home. But the two men have been charged only with violating weapons laws.

Ignored Demonstrators

Mr. Kosygin ignored a group of about 35 Jewish demonstrators who had kept an all-night watch at the hotel in drenching rain. The demonstrators chanted, "Freedom now" as Mr. Kosygin drove by.

The Soviet leader skipped a planned visit to the General Motors plant at Oshawa, Ontario, because his itinerary was "overloaded."

He looked refreshed and smiled occasionally during his hour-long visit to the Pickering power station, where he was welcomed by provincial and plant officials.

Staff members at the power station said the Soviet leader asked "technically oriented" questions and showed that he knew something about the operation of such a plant.

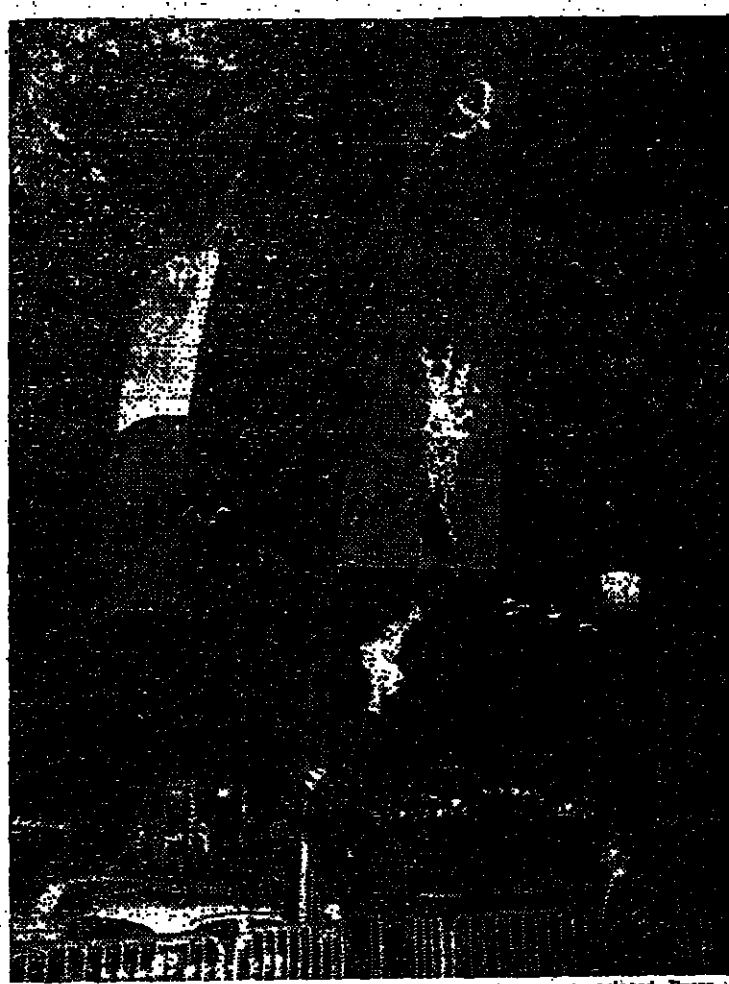
He said he wished to see Russia and Canada exchange technology and materials, chatting casually with workers and told one of them that "my country is fighting for peace and anyone who says otherwise is wrong."

Mr. Kosygin's last engagement in Canada was dinner tonight with the Canadian Manufacturing Association, which he had asked should be included in his itinerary.

Rippon Foresees EEC Entry Aiding Commonwealth Lands

LONDON, Oct. 25 (Reuters)—Geoffrey Rippon, Britain's chief Common Market negotiator, said today he foresaw developing countries of the Commonwealth deriving substantial trade benefits from British membership in the European Economic Community.

Fears about the future of Commonwealth countries after British entry are based on a mistaken



FIERY PROTEST—Rightist demonstrator burning Soviet flag on the Champs Elysees last night, protesting the Paris visit of Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev.

Brezhnev, in Paris, Urges An End to Political Blocs

(Continued from Page 1)

newspaper, was not particularly welcoming. By this evening, it was learned, the Soviet Embassy had called the Quai d'Orsay to object to the treatment by the press.

Gromyko at Dinner

The dinner at Versailles to-night, prior to an evening of ballet, included most members of the French government plus the Soviet delegation, which includes Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko, Deputy Premier Vladimir Kirillin, Foreign Trade Minister Nikolai S. Patolichev and Alexander M. Tarasov, minister for the automobile industry.

Both men made rather long speeches on foreign policy. Mr. Brezhnev said that Europe was now at "perhaps the decisive turning point in its history." He said that West Germany's recent treaties both with the Soviet Union and Poland and the Big-Four Berlin agreement had cleared the way to entente and cooperation. But he warned that certain "milieux" had always opposed détente in Europe "and are still active."

These forces, he said, were currently trying to block the road to a security conference.

Mr. Pompidou ranged even wider than his guest. He said that the Helsinki phase of the security conference should decide not only the protocol and date but also the agenda and working rules. Commenting on disarmament in general, Mr. Pompidou said that France backed the Soviet call for a conference of the five nuclear powers. "The great threat to the world is the atomic threat," he said, and urged the nuclear powers to come together for talks.

Force Reductions

Mr. Brezhnev also touched on another of what will certainly be the main themes of their talks—mutual and balanced force reductions, calling it "another European problem that interests many

countries and should be looked at."

The French, who have long opposed force reductions, have indicated this will be one of the main points of contention with their guests.

Tomorrow, the two men will hold another tête à tête, followed Wednesday by an enlarged meeting with other ministers. Mr. Brezhnev will also visit the Louvre and the Lenin house Wednesday. Thursday, he goes to Marseilles, returning to Paris for more sightseeing and receptions Friday. Saturday, before leaving for Moscow, there will be a final meeting between the two sides, and the signing of a document, less than a treaty but more than a protocol of accord, according to informed sources.

China Debate Near an End

(Continued from Page 1)

Saudi Arabian Ambassador Jamil Baroudy with the aim not to put the Nationalists but to keep them in the United Nations as representatives of Taiwan only.

The United States, in its main resolution, proposes similar dual representation but leaves undecided the claims of the two governments that they speak for all of China.

In another development, Mr. Bush refused today to receive

Rabbi Meir Kahane, leader of the militant Jewish Defense League.

Mr. Bush said Rabbi Kahane's actions had damaged the name of American Jewry.

Rabbi Kahane, waiting in the lobby of the U.S. mission to the UN, greeted Mr. Bush when the ambassador entered the building.

"You have damaged your country's cause," Mr. Bush said, according to his press spokesman. "You have damaged the cause of Soviet Jewry and the name of American Jewry."

Speech by Chiang

TAIPEI, Oct. 25 (Reuters)—President Chiang Kai-shek told the people of Taiwan today that their main objective was to recover the Chinese mainland.

In a message marking Taiwan Restoration Day, he said: "The recovery of the mainland is the supreme objective of our resolute struggle. The reconstruction of Taiwan is our unending sacred task."

India Peace Pilot Held in Pakistan

LAHORE, Pakistan, Oct. 25 (Reuters)—Indian "peace pilot" Swami Vishnudevanand was under police guard here today after dropping "peace leaflets" over Lahore suburbs from his plane.

He arrived yesterday from New Delhi on a personal mission aimed at getting India and Pakistan to reduce tensions.

But when he landed after dropping the leaflets yesterday, his aircraft was searched by police and he was placed under house arrest in his hotel room.

After a "peace flight" over the Suez Canal earlier this month, he was held for several days after landing in Cairo.

French UNESCO Aide Expelled by Kinshasa

KINSHASA, Oct. 25 (AP)—President Joseph Mobutu of the Congo today ordered the expulsion within 24 hours of French UNESCO expert Raphael Denargues.

According to the state news agency, ACP, Mr. Denargues, who was arrested last week with a citizen of Rwanda and four Congolese, had set up a subversive network to plot against the country's institutions and especially against Gen. Mobutu.

Ousted During Brezhnev Visit

Exile in Corsica Is 'Agreeable But Humiliating' Trip for

PARIS, Oct. 25 (JHT)—Pavel Tigrid was awakened at his home in Fontainebleau at 7 a.m. Saturday by French police who asked him to please dress and come with them to Paris. For Mr. Tigrid, of Czechoslovak origin but now an American citizen, such police actions are not unfamiliar.

He was tried in absentia in Prague in 1967 and sentenced to 14 years in prison for activities against the state.

Mr. Tigrid, 54, who has lived in France for 11 years, was on the French list of persons to be kept out of the way during the visit here by Soviet Communist party chief Leonid I. Brezhnev. "I don't know why," he said today in a telephone interview from his Corsican town of exile, Ajaccio.

"They didn't tell me anything except that I was brought in for my opinions."

Author of two books on the Prague spring of 1968, "La Chute Irreversible d'Alexandre Dubcek" and "Le Printemps de Prague," Mr. Tigrid was clearly sympathetic to the reforms introduced during Mr. Dubcek's brief reign at the head of the Czechoslovak Communist party and equally hostile to the brutal manner in which the Warsaw Pact nations, led by the Soviet Union, ended it.

Sent for Week's Stay

For such opinions as these, he was one of an unknown number of persons rounded up by the police here and dispatched to various centers for a week's stay. His group, which was sent to Corsica, included 49 Russians, Bulgarians, Czechoslovaks, Hungarians and Romanians.

An untold number of other persons, who might possibly harbor an anti-Soviet or anti-Communist opinion, have been put on strict orders by the police not to move from Paris, and to report to their local police station twice daily.

In the telephone conversation, he appeared to be taking his "restricted liberty" in Corsica with a mixture of good and bad humor. "They treat us very well," he said. "The gendarmes apologize constantly. They say it is a disgraceful task, but they have orders."

'Weather Is Beautiful'

"The weather is beautiful. We can take walks but not very far without special permission. Three times a day they make a head count."

"It is a very agreeable but very humiliating trip."

His group of exiles, which are mostly middle-aged men but include several young Czechoslovak students who had been studying in Paris, issued a communiqué today protesting their "forced vacation."

"We are in Corsica for our opinions," they said. "We consider this action both humiliating and unjustifiable. Each one of us has a professional activity that is easy to verify. This arbitrary measure is extremely prejudicial."

IRA on the Off

DUBLIN, Oct. 25.—A campaign of the IRA from the defensive to offensive, according to group's leaders.

Sean MacStiofain, staff of the Provisional IRA, told 800 delegates at the annual of the Sinn Féin, its political front.

"Our fight has changed from a tactical to a total offensive campaign in the occupied area of Ireland."

32 Senators Vow to Back Regardless of Vote on CI

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (AP)—Asking that the views of some of their colleagues be disregarded, 32 senators declared today their faith in the United Nations as a bulwark of peace which the President and all decent Americans yearn for.

The 10 Republicans and 22 Democrats expressed their view in opposition to demands from other members of Congress that the United States withdraw or cut sharply its financial aid to the United Nations if that body votes to seat Communist China and to expel Nationalist China.

In a letter to George Bush, U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, the 32 senators declared their support for the continued U.S. commitment to the United Nations, voiced by Secretary of State William F. Rogers and added:

"It seems to us inappropriate for such pressures to be linked with American participation in an organization which offers so much potential for building the generation of peace which the President and all Americans yearn for."

Hopes of Mankind

"Without an effective international forum in which nations can come together, the hopes of mankind for a peaceful, developing and just world are doomed."

The senators said that while the United Nations must be improved, "we believe the United States must play a significant part in that improvement."

Last Sept. 28, 21 senators—led by Sen. James Buckley, Cof-R, N.Y.—and 23 House members signed a letter declaring the United States should "reassess its financial and moral support of the United Nations" if the Taiwan regime were ousted in favor of Peking.

On Oct. 14, three quarters of the House members, 336 congressmen in all, signed a petition to President Nixon urging the retention of the United Nations.

Fog Blankets Belgium

BRUSSELS, Oct. 25 (Reuters)—Fog tied up traffic throughout Belgium today and caused multiple car crashes on the Brussels-Ostend and Ghent-Antwerp routes. Train services were disrupted and airplanes grounded at Brussels National Airport.

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Mr. Tigrid said the

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Agnew's Veterans Day Call: Back Nixon's Vietnam Policy

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (UPI).—President Agnew told a Veterans Day ceremony today that the best way to show appreciation to the nation's war veterans is to back President Nixon's pursuit of peace.

0 at Harvard Protest War Leaders Probe

By Sanford J. Ungar

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (UPI).—Out of 20 professors at Harvard who have charged that the government's investigation of the Pentagon papers threat to academic freedom, 19 are contained in suits to be filed this week in U.S. District Court in Boston.

An assistant professor of government at Harvard has subpoenaed for the third time before a federal grand jury the leak of the Pentagon's secret Vietnam war study.

A professor, Samuel Popkin, says that the government is trying to suppress the dissemination of its own research on Vietnam.

Popkin refused to release a list of his supporters, but insisted sources in Boston said by that the affidavits are selected similar arguments in a subpoena.

Popkin and a staff aide, Mike Gravel, D. Alaska, among several witnesses before the grand jury.

ake of Scandal

del Marine Brig Replaces torious Pendleton Prison

By Everett R. Holles

PENDLETON, Calif., (UPI).—The Marine Corps' new brig, where recurrent brutality and corruption a congressional investigation years ago, completed construction last week into a military prison.

350 prisoners including thieves, dope pushers and men awaiting trial for were marched out of the old tin-roofed building that had served for 28 years as a lock-up, and into a new, air-conditioned brig.

The new brig, resembling a school, is painted inside in nine pastel colors to from looking like a prison, according to brig officials.

The three-inch steel doors solitary confinement cells and the most inescapable are in soft tones of charcoal.

Marine Corps, which would rid of the term "brig," that the new facility is best and most advanced center in the coun-

ding of the Vietnam war. Heavy rain washed out the first day of the protests, however.

The Vice-President said fighting men in Vietnam have to pay a higher price than veterans of other wars.

"The nearly 5.5 million Americans who have served in our armed services in the Vietnam war have, in my opinion, paid a higher price than usual," Mr. Agnew said.

"For fighting in an unpopular war, they have had to bear the brunt of its unpopularity."

Mr. Agnew also attacked the killing of Vietnamese civilians by the Communists, while referring to the slaying of Vietnamese by Americans at My Lai as an aberration.

"We can show the veterans of Vietnam and the veterans of our earlier wars no finer appreciation of the contributions they have made to freedom and to our welfare as a nation than to assist the President in his pursuit of peace, and I'll efforts to make them the 'last generation of American war veterans,'" he said.

Meanwhile, rain washed out an opening anti-war protest, but its organizers vowed to conduct a year-long campaign against President Nixon's re-election.

Skies Open Up About 400 persons showed up at the Washington Monument for a rally and nearly all of them, including the leaders of the sponsoring Peoples' Coalition for Peace and Justice, sought cover when the skies opened up with a torrent.

John F. Kennedy, a Chicago Seven defendant and a leader in the anti-war movement, said today's events would be rescheduled for tomorrow, including a telephone call from Dr. Benjamin Spock to a member of the North Vietnamese delegation at the Paris peace talks.

He said a march to the White House would be held tomorrow to offer President Nixon the North Vietnamese delegation's seven-point plan for peace.

At the request of the Justice Department, about 2,000 troops had been put on alert in preparation for the planned demonstrations, which rally organizers had said would draw 10,000 persons.

The alert later was called off. Elsewhere in the nation, speeches, parades and wreath-laying marked Veterans Day but some veterans were boycotting the celebration to protest the switch in the holiday date.

Traditionally Veterans Day has been observed on Nov. 11, the anniversary of the armistice that ended World War I. But starting this year, it falls on the fourth Monday in October as one of a series of holidays for which the dates were changed by Congress to provide three-day weekends.

Rep. Chisholm Plans To Enter 5 Primaries

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (UPI).—Rep. Shirley Chisholm, D. N.Y., said today that she would enter presidential primaries in at least five states and plans to arrive at next summer's Democratic National Convention as a force to be reckoned with.

Mrs. Chisholm, the first black woman elected to Congress, is expected to formally announce her candidacy for President on Jan. 1. Her campaign for the moment, she said, is a "very, very serious effort."

Current plans, she added, call for her to run in primaries in New York, Florida, North Carolina, California and Wisconsin.



CLEANING LESSONS—Carol Roberts, 24, UCLA graduate and former PhD candidate, couldn't find teaching job in Boston area, so she placed an ad in the Harvard Crimson seeking employment as a cleaner. She received so many answers that now she has more cleaning jobs than she can handle at \$2.50 an hour. It's a good living, but she still wants to teach.

103 Reported Dead or Missing In Wake of Vietnam Typhoon

SAIGON, Oct. 25 (AP).—The casualty toll from the typhoon designated Hester rose to 103 dead or missing today, and the Saigon government said destruction was "catastrophic."

It called a 2.1 emergency meeting and said at least 1.5 million would be needed in immediate civilian relief aid.

Three Americans were reported killed and 21 injured. Government figures on homes destroyed or damaged indicated several hundred thousand of the northern region's three million inhabitants were temporarily homeless. The region covers

Picard Fears Ocean Life Will Die In 25 Years

GENEVA, Oct. 25 (Reuters).—A leading marine scientist said today that at the current rate of pollution, life in the world's oceans could die in 25 years.

Prof. Jacques Picard, adviser to the United Nations Conference on the Environment, told reporters here: "The Baltic Sea will be the first to die off, then the Adriatic and then the rest of the Mediterranean."

The Swiss oceanographer was asked whether he shared French underwater explorer Jacques Cousteau's recent warnings that the oceans would be dead in 50 years.

"I think that is optimistic," he replied. "Many experts say the oceans will be dead in more like 25 years."

Prof. Picard said he hoped that the UN Conference on the Environment, due to take place in Stockholm next June, would provide active answers to this threat.

Lindsay in Miss. To Back Evers

JACKSON, Miss., Oct. 25 (AP).—New York Mayor John V. Lindsay came to Mississippi yesterday to campaign for Charles Evers, the black independent candidate for governor.

"What he stands for is very important to this country," Mr. Lindsay told an airport news conference. He said Mr. Evers was doing "everything in his power to bring blacks and whites together with the type of program he is running."

Six white men dressed in business suits picketed outside the airport against the New York mayor and "political agitators and carpetbaggers."

Mr. Lindsay later appeared at a downtown rally attended by 2,000 persons. Mr. Evers, mayor of Fayette, opposes Democratic party nominee Bill Waller in the Nov. 2 general election.

Garlic Grounds British Airliner

LONDON, Oct. 25 (Reuters).—A suitcase containing garlic concentrate stopped a British Overseas Airways jet from taking off for Mauritius last night. The passengers could not stand the smell.

The VC-10 was ready for takeoff at London Airport when some of the 77 passengers noticed "a foul and obnoxious smell," a BOAC official said.

It was traced to a suitcase that did not belong to any of the passengers. The contents were believed to be garlic concentrate which apparently had spilled, the official said.

"We had to change the aircraft because the smell was so bad," he added. Passengers took off on a fresh plane several hours later.

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U.S. Canners Ask Stricter Regulations

Move Seeks to Avert New Botulism Crises

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (UPI).—The canning industry called today for stricter government regulation of canneries to prevent crises akin to last summer's discovery of deadly botulin in canned soup.

The National Canners' Association formally petitioned the Food and Drug Administration to adopt 48 pages of regulations that would tighten processing rules, require more detailed and frequent industry reports to the FDA and empower the agency to bar any suspect cannery from shipping food.

Although inspection was not covered by the proposal, Dr. Ira L. Somers, FDA research director, said his organization also would welcome more frequent FDA inspection of canneries. The NCA's 550 member firms produce about 90 percent of the nation's annual output of 29 billion cans and jars of food products.

Under Existing Law In an interview, Dr. Somers said the proposed regulations could be adopted by the FDA under Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act provisions that have never been used. Dr. Somers declined comment on why the FDA has not itself imposed such rules.

Asked the same question, Sam D. Fine, associate FDA commissioner for compliance, replied: "I really don't know. Part of our problem is resources and another part is the technology."

Mr. Fine said the FDA welcomed the proposal and would publish it in the Federal Register for comment.

Unprecedented Plea

Both Mr. Fine and Dr. Somers said they could recall no previous example of food processors pleading for stricter federal regulation of their own facilities.

The NCA said 775 billion cans and jars of food have been produced since 1925, with only four botulism deaths.

The most recent was in June, when a Bedford Village, N. Y., man died of botulism contracted when he ate canned vichyssoise soup. The FDA subsequently recalled all the firm's products, and the Bon Vivant Co. declared bankruptcy.

2-Car Crash Kills 11

WALLA WALLA, Wash., Oct. 25 (UPI).—A head-on, two-car crash killed 11 persons and seriously injured a boy, 5, near here yesterday.

The crash occurred about 28 hours after the typhoon hit, but spokesmen said it could not be directly attributed to the typhoon. None of those aboard was believed to be American.

Picasso Ignores Tributes on His 90th Birthday

VALLAURIS, France, Oct. 25 (UPI).—Pablo Picasso, who says he is getting tributes usually given to very old persons or the dead, marked his 90th birthday today by staying behind the closed shutters of his luxurious Riviera home.

Picasso's household employees told callers the artist and his wife, Jacqueline, were away traveling. But Vallauris citizens and city elders, who feted his birthday elaborately, said Picasso just stayed home and ignored the noisy homage.

Dozens of photographers and television crews vainly pointed their cameras at Picasso's villa, Notre-Dame de Vie. Picasso never mentions his age and is known to have been annoyed by celebrations staged in France and abroad on his 80th and 85th birthdays.

McCarthy Letter Held Declaration Of His Candidacy

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 25 (UPI).—Former U.S. Senator Eugene McCarthy, D. Minn., has written a letter to supporters that is tantamount to a formal announcement of his candidacy for President.

"I'm enlarging my staff and intend to establish very soon a formal campaign committee," says one passage in the letter, which is to be mailed tomorrow.

The letter says a key concern "is in an active and positive effort to secure (Democratic National) Convention delegates with views similar to ours." And it adds:

"This will require involvement in politics in nonprimary states, in those states that have quasi-primaries (to choose presidential candidates within the parties) and those states that have full and open primaries."

A source said the letter will be mailed to several hundred thousand supporters and "friends" acquired during and since Mr. McCarthy's challenge to Lyndon B. Johnson and campaign for the presidency in 1968.

The letter ends with these words: "The party that wins the presidency in 1972 must stand for something. The election should not be settled by default, or choice of the better of two marginal alternatives."

Scheel Sees Free Democrats As Small Party With Big Role

By David Binder

FREIBURG, West Germany, Oct. 25 (UPI).—The tiny Free Democratic party, battered in recent state elections yet still cocky, began a convention here today aimed at redefining its role as guardian of the middle ground in West German politics.

The keynote of cockiness was struck by Foreign Minister Walter Scheel, the party chairman, who told the delegates that their lack of numerical strength was compensated by the magnitude of their political responsibility.

The Free Democrats have 27 deputies in the 496-member Bonn parliament. They provide the Liberal-Social Democratic coalition of Chancellor Willy Brandt with a majority of six votes.

Since the last federal elections two years ago, the Liberals have lost precious ground in the state contests of Bremen, Rhineland-Palatinate and North Rhine-Westphalia. Worse still, they were ousted altogether from the state parliaments of Schleswig-Holstein, Lower Saxony and the Saarland. Only in Hesse and Bavaria did the Liberals gain.

Yesterday, the Free Democrats took a severe beating in municipal elections in Baden-Wuerttemberg, their traditional stronghold, losing their remaining seats even in the Freiburg city council.

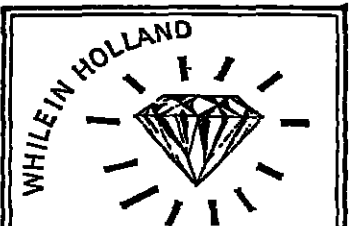
Never mind, said Mr. Scheel, who kept his proverbial good spirits, even when the electric power failed for 40 minutes this morning in the convention hall: "How often have we been pronounced dead and, in spite of it, we are still very lively."

"We are practical enough to question the existence of our own party. But the real question is whether the very existence of a third party without an ideological fixation is the greatest advantage of our democratic structure."

Then, after recounting the virtues of pragmatic liberalism in a land where politics has usually been synonymous with ideologies, he proceeded to castigate the Christian Union parties with a vigor and vocabulary unmatched by any German Social Democrat.

He called the opposition conservatives "the trouble makers in this country, seeking clashes and confrontation. They fire from all barrels and don't even see that they hit themselves. They stink up the countryside with mistrust and half truths and don't realize that nobody believes them anymore."

Mr. Scheel made clear he feels comfortable in the coalition with Mr. Brandt but added: "We don't have any thoughts of fusion because of this." The job of the Liberals, he said, was to be "an integrating factor" in German politics, "guaranteeing continuity as well as setting new accents."



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New Madrid University
MADRID, Oct. 25 (UPI).—Madrid got a second university today when authorities inaugurated the \$18.5-million Universidad Autonoma campus in the northern outskirts of the capital. The new university will have facilities for 7,000 students.

Obituaries

Author Philip Wylie, 69, Denounced 'Momism' in U.S.

By J. Y. Smith

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (WP).—Philip Wylie, 69, who excoriated American motherhood and invented "momism" while the boys were said to be fighting World War II for "mom's apple pie," died in Miami today.

The author-ironic-conservative was stricken with a heart ailment and died at Doctor's Hospital. At the time he was stricken, Mr. Wylie and his second wife, the former Frederica Ballard, were visiting William W. Muir, with whom he collaborated on a book called "The Army Way" in 1940.

His best-known work, "Generation of Vipers," appeared in 1942. In it he asserted that American mothers held their sons in psychological and intellectual thrall and had succeeded in establishing a degree of mother-workship which was practically the center of the nation's life.

Kahane Is Convicted In Protest on Russia

NEW YORK, Oct. 25 (Reuters).—Rabbi Meir Kahane, leader of the militant Jewish Defense League, was convicted Friday of disorderly conduct stemming from a June 10 demonstration near the Soviet mission to the United Nations.

Mr. Kahane, who was tried without a jury before Judge Jerome Vale, was given the choice of paying a \$100 fine or spending 10 days in jail. He was given several weeks in which to pay the fine.

Things had got so bad, he said in the "Momism" essay, that troops training for battle in Europe and the Pacific actually paraded in formations which, from the air, spelled out "Mom."

The work made Mr. Wylie a national celebrity or a national disaster, depending on the point of view. In a new edition of the book published in 1955, he said he had been misunderstood, that the book really showed that he liked and admired women.

Mr. Wylie's other interests included conservation, civil defense and oceanography. He wrote on all these and many other subjects in hundreds of newspaper and magazine articles and more than a score of books.

He also wrote a series of Florida deep-sea sport fishing stories featuring two characters named "Crunch" and "Des." They appeared in the Saturday Evening Post and many of them were published in anthologies.

Mr. Wylie himself was an avid fisherman, but he had no interest in owning boats. A boat, he once wrote, was just "a seagoing chunk of mahogany," and he refused to own one to save "both my sanity and my pocketbook."

He was concerned about the fight against Communism, and in 1950 wrote an article in the Saturday Review of Literature in which he said the United States was losing because the average American "is a cheat and crook" because he is "taught the basic hypocrisies by example and through practice at school."

In 1959, while receiving an

honorary degree from Florida State University, he said:

"I hope in a third of a century not only will we be integrated and almost all racism will be a historic fact we read about in old books, but I hope we'll be a lot further along to becoming tea-colored."

Philip Gordon Wylie was born May 12, 1902, in Beverly, Mass. He attended Princeton University for three years but dropped out because, he said later, he "didn't like college."

From 1925 to 1927 he was on the staff of the New Yorker magazine. He later worked for a publishing house. In 1931 he moved to Hollywood, where he wrote movie scripts for Paramount. Later in the 1930s, he did a stint as a screen writer for MGM.

In 1938 he married the former Johanna Oudek. They had one child, a daughter, and were divorced in 1937. In 1938, Mr. Wylie married his second wife.

Freedom Foundation Among numerous awards he received was the gold medal of the conservative Freedom Foundation in 1953.

Polish Fisherman Seeks U.S. Asylum

BOSTON, Oct. 25 (AP).—A 37-year-old Polish fisherman jumped ship today and sought asylum in the United States. Police identified the man as Wojciech F. Ostrowski from the trawler M.T. Kresziva, which sailed from Boston last night.

He was a member of the International Game Fish Association and the Tropical Audubon Society.

For many years Mr. Wylie lived in South Miami, but for the last three years he had resided in Hawaii.

Jay G. Hayden

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (WP).—Jay G. Hayden, 86, a Washington correspondent for half a century and longtime bureau chief for the Detroit News, died Saturday at his home in Kensington, Md.

His thrice-weekly political column, syndicated by the North American Newspaper Alliance, stopped when he retired in 1965, but he had continued to write an occasional feature story out of Washington. Among correspondents here he was second in

Goodpaster Confers With Lopes Bravo

STUTTGART, Oct. 25 (AP).—Spanish Foreign Minister Gregorio Lopez Bravo and U.S. Gen. Andrew J. Goodpaster, supreme allied commander, today attended a meeting at the U.S. European Command here of the U.S.-Spanish Joint Committee. They discussed matters of defense. The committee was created under the agreement of friendship and cooperation between Spain and the United States. Last night, Mr. Lopez Bravo conferred with West German Foreign Minister Walter Scheel.



Philip Wylie

seniority only to Arthur Krock of The New York Times.

Carl Ruggles

BENNINGTON, Vt., Oct. 25 (UPI).—One of America's leading contemporary composers, Carl Ruggles, 95, died yesterday at Bennington Nursing Home, where he had lived for the last five years.

A longtime resident of nearby Arlington, Mr. Ruggles was often linked in the music world with another American great, Charles Ives, in his contribution to contemporary composition. A Mariani, Mass., native, Mr. Ruggles came to Arlington in the early 1920s as a result of his friendship with artist Rockwell Kent.

His best-known work was "Sun-Drum," which was first performed in Paris in 1932. It was first performed in the United States five years ago.

While on Visit to U.S.

Tito to Stress Role of Nonaligned

By Dan Morgan

BELGRADE, Oct. 25 (WP).—President Tito of Yugoslavia made it clear in an interview here that he intends to use his visit to the United States to stress his view that the intensified global diplomacy of the superpowers cannot succeed if it ignores the interests of small countries.

He views the initiatives of the big powers, particularly the steps to end Chinese isolation, as essentially positive ones which will lead to a safer world.

In the case of China, he feels that the opening to the world will strengthen the cause of sovereignty and independence of smaller countries and, rather than dividing the world, will bring it closer together.

But an undercurrent of concern that interests of smaller countries could be shunted aside in the détente-making process was a dominant theme running through an exclusive, written interview granted by him yesterday to The Washington Post.

Siti in Game

He indicated that while the men in Washington, Peking and Moscow may be attracting most of the headlines today, Yugoslavia and the nonaligned, small countries it has often spoken for are still in the game of global politics.

As for the 79-year-old president himself, he seems to relish the challenge of making Yugoslavia's voice heard once again, and to be flourishing in the midst of one more great service to his country—that of preparing it for a future that will not have the benefit of his advice.

For the last year, he has been devoting all his energies to a major domestic reform and to setting relations with the Vatican, Western Europe, the Soviet Union and the nonaligned world on a solid footing. All this activity has been undertaken in expectation of eventual retirement.

His trip to the United States this week is seen in that context of preparing for the future as well. But unlike President Tito's first meeting with President Nixon here last year, this meeting takes place in a moment of international change, and with an American president who has begun to measure up to President Tito's own stature as a daring statesman.

Rare Interviews

In recent years, President Tito's personal contacts with the foreign press have become rarer. This interview was, therefore, something of a departure and a sign of his determination to advertise Yugoslavia's intensified participation in world affairs as broadly as possible.

The interview itself consisted of questions submitted in advance, with written answers personally approved by him, and released yesterday.

The president then received this correspondent at the ceremonial chambers in the White Palace here for further, brief conversation.

Only slightly more than a year ago, President Tito seemed to some to be withdrawing from active public life. Many say that his decision to plunge back in by announcing sweeping reorganization of the Yugoslav state has rejuvenated him.

That impression was borne out yesterday.

Seemed Fresh, Healthy

Despite a grueling weeklong journey to Iran, India and Egypt that ended only Thursday, the president seemed fresh and healthy. He leaves Wednesday for Camp David, Md., and will go to Washington, Houston and California in the United States and then on to Canada and Britain.

His wife, Jovanka Broz, sat by the side of her husband, who had just been strolling in the sumptuous garden of the palace. President Tito, who advised Mr. Nixon a year ago that whisky is healthier than milk for men above a certain age, sipped a whisky and water, without ice.

He spoke in good English but later switched to his native Croat.

Outside the written questions and answers, there was time for only one oral question, dealing with Yugoslav security, beyond the introductions and courtesies.

To it, he said that his country had "no need for protection."

He then went on to comment on the three-cornered relationship between the Soviet Union, the United States and nonaligned Communist Yugoslavia that fits into the sphere of interest of neither superpower.

Good U.S. Ties

"Good relations with the United States," he said, "contribute to good relations with other countries, including the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union has nothing against our having good relations with the United States. We've spoken with them about this and they said so explicitly. From this I conclude that it's the wish of the Soviet Union for us to have good relations with the United States." Brezhnev told me so. He was referring to Soviet party chief Leonid I. Brezhnev.

In the conversational part of the interview, he indicated no reservations about intensified Soviet-American contacts, saying that if solutions to problems can be agreed on, "then the process of détente will be greatly enhanced."

But in the written answer to a question on the same theme, he added one qualification to an otherwise approving assessment:



President Tito

of Moscow-Washington relaxation, as follows:

"It must always be borne in mind that vital problems of the present time cannot be solved without an active and equal participation of all countries concerned, irrespective of their size or power."

Impact of China

He also answered a written question concerning the impact of China's emergence on the international scene in the same vein.

"I welcome the evolution of relations between big states, the evolution that fosters the international détente, assuming of course that the interests of small and medium-sized countries are always taken into account, irrespective of their social system."

Trade Expansion Sought

Poland, Yugoslavia Agree To Broader Economic Links

By James Feron

WARSAW, Oct. 25 (NYT).—Poland and Yugoslavia agreed yesterday to major increases in economic cooperation, both in trade and in industrial and scientific coordination.

The outlines of the economic ties were contained in a communiqué released here and in Belgrade after a four-day visit to Yugoslavia by the Polish Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz.

Mr. Jaroszewicz, an experienced economist, conferred at length with his Yugoslav counterpart, Džemal Bijedić, chairman of the Federal Executive Council. He also met with President Tito.

Mr. Tito said that he would visit Poland, probably next year, according to the communiqué. The Yugoslav leader, who maintains a nonaligned stance, recently met with Soviet party chief Leonid I. Brezhnev in Belgrade and is about to visit President Nixon in Washington.

To Increase Trade

The new Polish-Yugoslav pact, which is to be submitted to expert committees for detailed work, will establish the framework for a 20 percent annual increase in trade.

The communiqué also said that "turnover between Poland and Yugoslavia in the 1971-1975 period is expected to reach \$850 million." It said this will represent "an increase by 45 percent over the previous five-year period."

Some other states have discussed such proposals and the idea for a federal program to provide such compensation has been put forward by the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence.

The idea, a sharp reversal of the old idea that catching the criminal was more important to society than the plight of his victims, has resulted in the six states making payments directly to the financially pressed targets of violent crime.

Definition Varies

The definition of "violent crime" varies from state to state. Some specifically list various crimes for which victims can be recompensed, while others, including New York, are more general.

In addition to New Jersey, California, New York, Massachusetts, Hawaii and Maryland have enacted compensation laws. Since enacting its law in 1966, New York alone has paid out more

The onset of preparatory bloc-to-bloc discussions of European security and troop reductions has left nonaligned policy makers in an awkward position. In the place, as President Tito is said in the written part of day's interview, troop reductions are seen as laudable. But Yugoslavs worry that the talks could eventually lead to unwarranted suppositions that might even increase vulnerability of nonaligned states to an aggressor taking advantage of a climate of tension.

President Tito wrote interview that the reduced troops should "not be at by disturbing the present peace," thus implying that opposed to vast unilateral moves by the United States. On other major issues, President Tito had this to say:

● The end of Chinese domination favorably affects developments and consequently makes the strengthening of equity and independence of countries.

While the Soviet Union said that China is a factor in the Communist movement, President Tito said "opening to the world" overcame world divisions.

● Referring to talks last week with Prime A. Indira Gandhi of India, Yugoslavia's major partner in the nonaligned movement, he said there seems to be danger of the subcommittee coming divided into spin interests of the big powers.

● Nonalignment is still "as long as there are" that stem from new for alignment. Though he elaborated on "new forms of alignment," this seemed to alliances between the big powers at the expense of ones.

Nonalignment aims a "democratization of international relations," he said.

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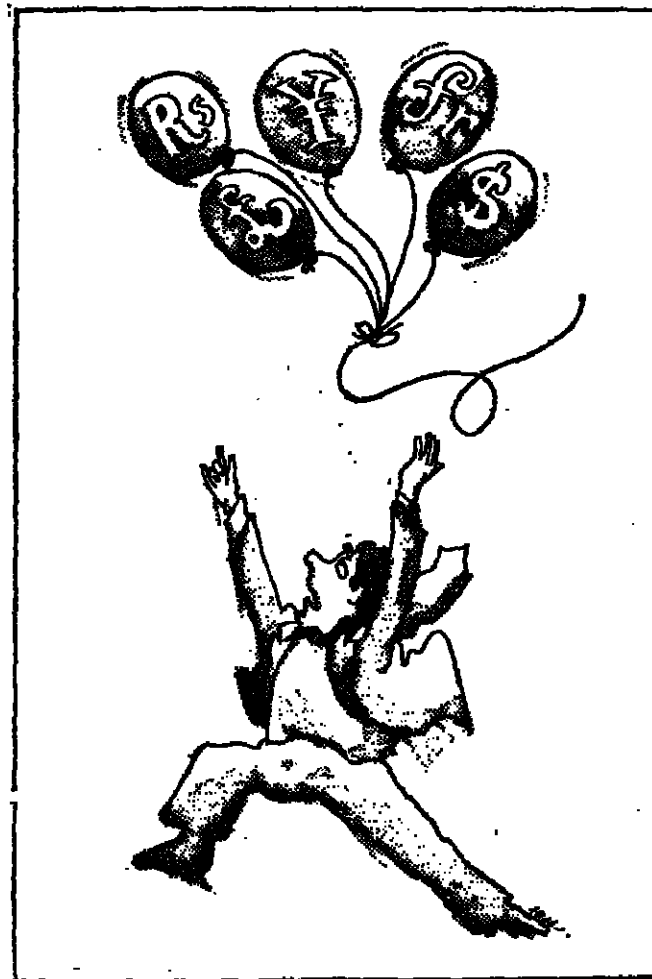
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New Jersey Joins 5 States Compensating Crime Victims

NEW YORK, Oct. 25 (NYT).—With the governor's signature on a bill this month, New Jersey became the sixth state within six years to provide compensation for the innocent victims of violent crime.

Since California and New York became the first states in the nation to approve such laws six years ago, the six states have paid more than \$5 million to about 3,000 victims of crimes such as robbery, kidnapping and rape.

Some other states have discussed such proposals and the idea for a federal program to provide such compensation has been put forward by the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence.

The idea, a sharp reversal of the old idea that catching the criminal was more important to society than the plight of his victims, has resulted in the six states making payments directly to the financially pressed targets of violent crime.

Definition Varies

The definition of "violent crime" varies from state to state. Some specifically list various crimes for which victims can be recompensed, while others, including New York, are more general.

In addition to New Jersey, California, New York, Massachusetts, Hawaii and Maryland have enacted compensation laws. Since enacting its law in 1966, New York alone has paid out more

than \$3 million in compensation to 1,400 victims.

Under similar programs states have paid money to victims to reimburse them for their medical and funeral expenses, lost income and other losses.

The payments are based on financial needs of the victims. There has been some concern that the amounts do not go far enough toward helping victims who have been financially ruined.

In California, for example, a 77-year-old San Francisco man was awarded \$4,800 after being assaulted in a parking lot, even though his medical expenses exceeded \$20,000.

Some of the states' programs are limited to the amount paid each year by the legislature. This uncertainty has helped spur a nationwide, federal program.

Stipends granted in states range from a maximum of \$5,000 in California to a maximum of \$10,000 in New Jersey. The more common figure is \$10,000, which is paid in New Jersey, Massachusetts and Hawaii.

The money goes to help the most pressing needs of the victims.

Bare Backs, Romance and the Ready-to-Wear Salon

By Hebe Dorsey

Oct. 25 (NYT).—The next is the strongest—sexiest—fashion note at Spring and Summer Wear Salon, which is strictly and

One has two other main ones: romance, which is expected, is naïf, is no ritz, is strictly and

the salon is a grab bag and indifferent, full appeal is growing through every day, and see, Saturday

4,000 firms (3,000 of them) against 3,000 "sear," he said. The complex is to break down groups: The first is the manufacturers (all n). Then come the also called stylists, but French ready-to-

Growing up, keep growing all the latest bright add-

Finally there are the late comers, the couturiers with their ready-to-wear. Some show at the salon, to wit Laroche, Lapinus, Lanvin, Courrèges, Feraud and, for the first time, Cardin. Others show on their own premises. Saint Laurent, on Thursday, is bound to be this season's sensation both because of Mr. Saint Laurent's personal village and because he is the first to drop couture to concentrate on ready-to-wear.

The problem, of course, is to put the whole fashion picture together. But, as of now, here are the main directions for next summer:

● Bare backs, now reaching the sweater department, have that new-old Jean Harlow sex appeal.

● The nautical look, which at worst can look like costume.

● Short pleated skirts and blazers.

● Wider armholes, ranging from kimono to rigan. These are bound to be very popular with buyers because they are easy to sell.

● Mixtures of fabrics, such as striped pants with plaid jackets and cotton outfits combining flowers, dots, stripes and checks.

● Pants, either very wide or straight as a T and deeply cuffed.

● Romantic dresses, made of crisp cottons and often sprinkled with naive flowers.

● Schoolgirl dresses, touched up with flattering white collars and cuffs.



Get-Jaunet poster for the ready-to-wear salon at the Porte de Versailles in Paris shows the firm's bareback look in a striped knit sweater. Get-Jaunet disclaims all responsibility for the look at right.

● Riding coats.

● Bright colors.

Many manufacturers, even at a low-price level, design their own fabrics to get an exclusive look. Such is the case of Emesse, who caters to department stores. Knits are gaining ground too and Get-Jaunet, another large volume house, has added an interesting

line of nautical knits designed by Christian Frouin.

Romantic

For the fourth season, Pierre Dostal has hired Sara Panosetti, who is one of the best dress designers in Paris—a rather rare commodity these days. His romantic, long, white percale

dresses were inspired both by "My Fair Lady" and "Death in Venice"—and were snapped up by Bloomingdale's.

Other favorites with American buyers are Norbert Nell, whose sportswear and rainwear includes striped gabardine and Fred Astaire suits, and Georges Rech, who had bright and peppy vegetable prints.

Some of the best sweaters around were to be found at Jean Rychter, who, somehow, is still little known to the export market.

The couturiers' collections are more serious and sedate with a great emphasis on original and recherche prints. Laroche has a circus theme but the best prints were at Lanvin—whose printed blouses and kachefies to match sold by the hundreds. The most interesting part of Courrèges' collection is the knits, all worked out around solid black or fine gray and white stripes, with the famous stylized double C on the chest. At Cardin's, the sweaters are good but the bi-color bathing suits steal the show from the more run-of-the-mill coats and dresses. Feraud had a mad explosion of printed jersey dresses.

Accessories included lots of berets, turbans and sailor caps, rhinestone and plastic jewelry, seamed stockings and, again—sigh—platform shoes.

NEW COLLECTION
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Music in Ireland. Full-Length Treatment for Three Seldom Heard Operas

By Henry Pleasants

WEXFORD, Ireland, Oct. 25 (NYT).—What can an opera lover say but "thank you!" to a festival that offers, on successive evenings, Bizet's "The Pearl Fishers," Puccini's "La Rondine" and Mozart's "Il Re Pastore."

The titles are familiar, and they all have cherished associations from recorded excerpts, but one is lucky to hear an entire performance of any one of them in a lifetime. The excerpts inevitably excite curiosity, and the Wexford Opera Festival, which set off on its 10-day course this past weekend, has satisfied that curiosity with utterly professional performances accomplished on a modest budget and against the handicap of a tiny stage in a theater seating only 450.

Bizet's opera suffered most from these physical limitations. Chorus and ballet figure importantly, and the Ceylonese setting suggests a scenic opulence the Wexford Festival Theater cannot provide. But much of the music is very fine, and its performance by Christiane Eda-Pierre, John Stewart and Marko Bakker, strongly supported by the Wexford Chorus and the Orchestra of the Irish Radio under Guy Barber, did it justice.

At Home
"La Rondine" ("The Swallow") was more at home in these intimate surroundings. A curious work, vacillating between opera and operetta, it is better as operetta than as opera, especially in John Stewart's tender setting and costumes. It was sung well by June Card, Belardino Prior and Alexander Oliver, if not without more than enough of the high-note vulgarity that Puccini's vocal writing invites.

Most festival visitors will probably have rated "Il Re Pastore" the gem of the three, both as opera and as production. John Card ingeniously staged it as a courtly household performance, a kind of play within a play, with the participants as their own audience, rising from their

chairs to be costumed by attendants and step into their parts as their turns come around.

The weakness of this "pastoral serenade" by the 18-year-old Mozart is lack of contrast and variety. There is little to it but a succession of bravura arias. Fortunately, a cast headed by Norma Burrows, Anne Pashley and Eduardo Velasco was pretty well up to the formidable vocal challenges, although ill-advised in hazzarding even more formidable cadenzas.

None of these operas is to be counted among its composer's masterpieces; but each is the work of a master composer, and each has given much pleasure. They could have given even more had the singers been guided by awareness of the fact that in this theater a little voice goes a long way, and that with the females especially, a voice under pressure becomes shrill.

\$410,000 Paid For a Table at New York Auction

NEW YORK, Oct. 25 (UPI).—A table made for Madame de Pompadour brought \$410,000 at auction Saturday—the second highest price ever paid for a single piece of furniture.

The mahogany and kingwood marquetry table with a sliding top, the work of master cabinet-maker Jean Francois Oeben, was part of a \$1.5 million sale of the furnishings of the late Mrs. John D. Rockefeller Jr. The table was last sold at auction in 1928 for \$71,000.

The successful bidder at the Saturday sale refused to identify himself.

The record sale price for a piece of furniture was the \$415,000 paid for a table-deck at the London sale of the furnishings of the late Anna Dodge of Detroit earlier this year.

ART: Around the Galleries in London and Rome

LONDON

Mr. Crane Kalman, 15 Brompton Road, W. 3 to Oct. 30. One of the best artists here, working in the tradition of the Camden of the Nashes and Wood. He paints at vibrant colors the high most move him where he lives and the Arthur as well as delight of people in backgrounds. Both places have much at them, and the more somber than contemplative and

Mr. Marjorie Parr, 25 Kings Road, London, S.W. 3, to Oct. 30. She was, at one career as a sculptor, to Dame Barbara of her bronzes of recent years, to retain traces of the fluency, which, if it is added, is no wood and stone at a third of the exhibition, are in, affected in conical visit to Bogota, a year. Mitchell

sen slow to develop and thence, but very surely along his track, and is now work of major

New Art Centre, 41 St. London S.W. 1,

is Sandra Blow's for 10 years and or has been fashion here in New York, used to work at her things, slashes and across the canvas red cirrus clouds. In the old master manner, so that each canvas vibrates and dances with color and light. Gladwell must be acknowledged one of the best of English artists.

Margaret Tennison, Andell Gallery, 65 Monmouth St.,

galleries (nearest to Wood, Baker, first apart from Jerry to appear in suburb of North n, devotes their bition to the work painter Emmanuel st one-man show for this occasion.

AND ENGLISH

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DEMONSTRATION METHOD: October 27th, p.m., 7 p.m.

FOUR TOURS: side-Four, Paris-6e (2 p.m. to 5 p.m.)

he has produced a series of 12 paintings, entitled "The Chessmen" and based on the ancient game, but with contemporary sociological overtones; three portraits "Men of the Century" (Churchill, Bertrand Russell, Martin Luther King); and a mini-retrospective of some thirty neo-cubist paintings and drawings and watercolors on a variety of themes. This is work of considerable quality, and sets a high standard for the galleries to maintain.

Craigie Aitchison, Basil Jacobs Fine Art Limited, 11 Bruton Street, London W. 1, to Nov. 2. A Scot who trained as a lawyer before starting to paint, and then went on to win the British Council-Italian government painting scholarship from the Slade School where he studied, Aitchison has always shown a tendency toward a Matisse-like figuration. This is his first London exhibition for more than three years, and his most recent work has taken on, in one respect, a greater repose and calm than it had before; in another, a luminous brilliance of color has replaced the flat, somewhat dull blockings of his earlier paintings. Both innovations are for the good; the all-over impression afforded by his new show is of his being in the forefront of contemporary British painting.

Rodney Gladwell, Archer Gallery, 23 Grafton St. London W. 1, to Oct. 30. In France no figurative artist is ever considered accomplished until he has produced his tally of still lifes. Gladwell, British by birth but French by training and by aesthetic predilection, has triumphantly produced a complete one-man exhibition of them. Transcendently accomplished works, and on a vast scale, they are painted in one single color plus white. The secret, however, is in the single color—for it is no primary squeezed out of a tube, but built up, ply on ply, glaze on glaze, in the old master manner, so that each canvas vibrates and dances with color and light. Gladwell must be acknowledged one of the best of English artists.

Margaret Tennison, Andell Gallery, 65 Monmouth St.,

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Upper St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C. 2, to Oct. 30. Margaret Tennison is a self-taught artist who has been working only four years. In this time, she has perfected techniques of her own, combining wax crayon, monoprint, gouache, plexiglass and collage, to give a tremendously wide range of color and effect. She is at her best in the imaginative fantasies, the "Red Horse" for example and the "Harlequin Phoenix."

—MAX WYKES-JOYCE.

ROME

Roberto Crippa, Trinità, 50 Via Gregoriana, Rome, through October.

Oils and collages from 1966-71 are in bright, prismatic colors. Orbs, kite or bird shapes counterbalance flutery curving parallels or rainbow-colored straight. Some simple wheels or suns on dark backgrounds are the most attractive.

Lorenzo Gennari, "Suggestions for Urban Design," Romero, 28 Via Brunetti, Rome, to Nov. 6. Small elements of rough-hewn volcanic stone—several similar prongs or other basic shapes stand together as if casually on

slabs—are poised like primitive gods or figures celebrating ancient rites. There is something naive but handsome about these obscure symbols. Though they are small and of gallery size, one can easily imagine them on a grand scale, their chunky forms and shadows enhancing slues between city blocks or open fields.

Erit, Marino, 43 Piazza Navona, Rome, through November. Most of the gouaches and lithographs by the Russian-born, international designer Erit satisfy our nostalgia for the past. His fashion, costume and set designs are elegantly stylized. A strange, homocentric eclecticism is most refined when in contrasts of black and white or in pale colors. The older, the more passé they are, the more they are distinguished. The most recent work is florid, without period or any other flavor.

Jelio González, Collectionista, 36 Via Gregoriana, Rome, through December. González, whose influence has been quietly broadening in the world of modern sculpture, is seen here in fine examples ranging from 1914 to 1962.

He was one of the first to break with the tradition of solid form, which he opened so that

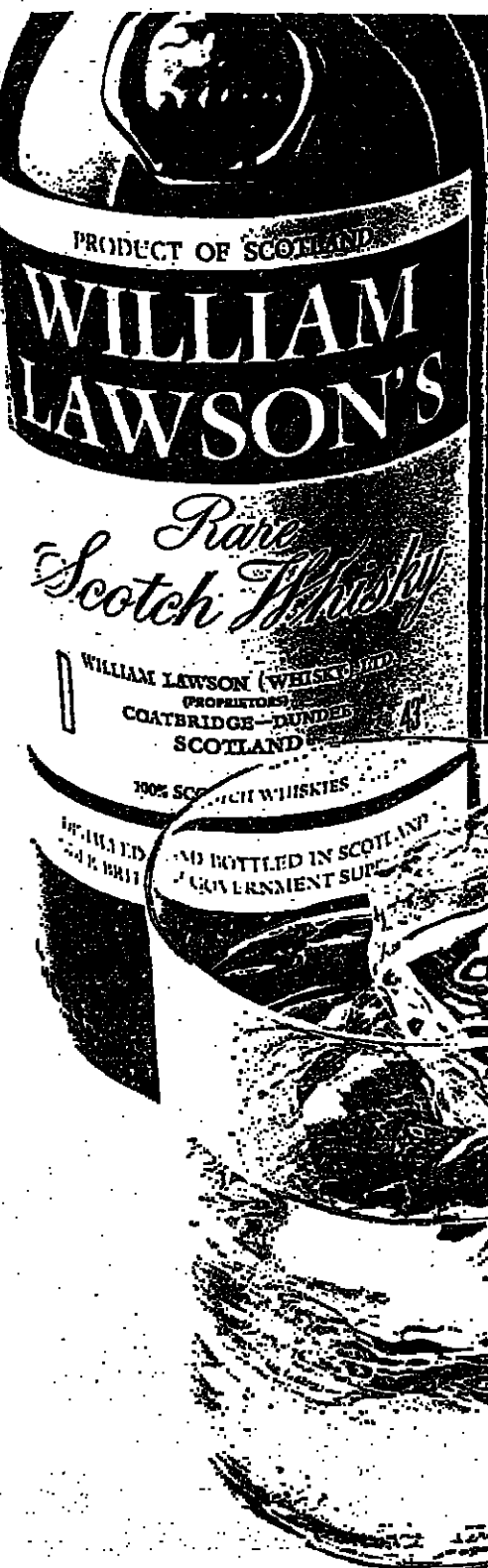
space and construction could interact freely. And necessity became a virtue with him: having no funds for expensive materials, González was also the first to use and to cut up old iron, so smoothing the path for all present-day junk sculptors.

But today González's position as an innovator is not nearly so interesting as his severe and sensitive individuality. There is a delicate grandeur and poetry in all his work. It grew from bitter struggle and search for self. Unlike the mass of modern artists, González worked for himself first and so achieved a deeper expression—subtle, modest, witty or tragic inventions of form.

Having started with realistic figures in the wake of Rodin and Degas, he gave them up for the marvelous open-form abstractions for which he is best known. González then went on to a new search for the figurative, as witness his later rough-hewn heads and Montserrat pieces—a search that was interrupted by his death at the age of 68 in 1962.

This exhibition of iron, bronzes, beaten copper, plaster and drawings gives great insight into the development of an artist whose intention was more lyrical than revolutionary.

—EDITH SCHLOSS.



Night Light

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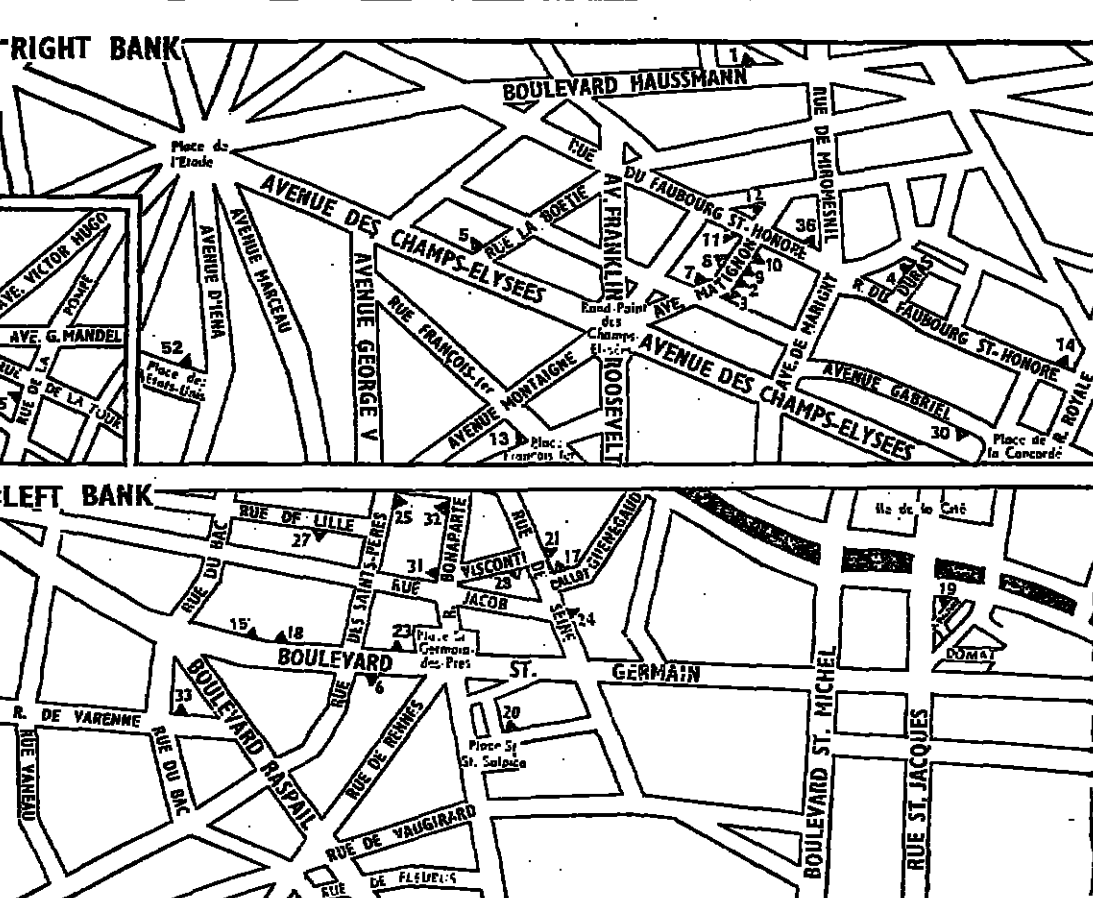
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German Institutes Urge Permanent World Float

By Joe Alex Morris

SONN, Oct. 25.—Four out of five of West Germany's leading economic institutes called today for a "worldwide permanent float" to solve the international currency crisis.

The dollar should no longer be a reserve currency, they said. If it remains afloat is not feasible, it should be a "significant devaluation" of exchange margins.

His radical cure for the currency crisis was contained in an annual analysis of the economic situation put together by four institutes, located in Bonn, Kiel, Mannheim and Frankfurt. The Berlin Institute for Economic Research, headed by Hans-Joachim Lauth, said the world had returned to fixed exchange rates.

There was a report by the institutes spring which precipitated a "speculation and led to the fall of the deutsche mark," the institutes said that the DM had to be revalued.

The institutes called for a permanent float of the best solution to the currency crisis, the four institutes said it had to be tied to state obligations on inflation which would prevent "floats."

Germanies accuse the French

Dollar Should Be Devalued, Chairman of Citibank Says

KYO, Oct. 25 (NYT).—Walter B. Wriston said today that President Nixon should devalue the dollar if that would be the best solution to the currency crisis.

Wriston, chairman of Citibank, said that the dollar should be devalued if that would be the best solution to the currency crisis.

Wriston, in a meeting with ten here, was asked whether he would advise the President to devalue the dollar, given the political resistance from other nations for devaluation.

The Dollar—

SONN, Oct. 25 (AP-DJ).—The dollar is the last or closing interest rate for the dollar on the international exchanges:

	Today	Previous
per \$1.	3.925	3.925
France	46.10-13	46.10-13
Italy	3.325	3.325
Spain	3.40-43	3.41-43
Switzerland	3.385	3.385
West Germany	3.925	3.925

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Japan to Curb Steel Exports

Japan's steel industry will curb its exports to Britain and the Common Market countries from next year, Yoshihiro Inayama, president of the Japan Iron and Steel Federation, says. Mr. Inayama made the statement on his return home from Toronto, where he attended the annual meeting of the International Iron and Steel Institute. He said talks on restricting steel shipments were held by top officials of Japan's six major steel mills and their ESO and British counterparts. Mr. Inayama said the Japanese steel makers will not impose controls on annual growth rates as they were doing under the current arrangement with the United States. Instead, he said, they will strictly refrain from "arbitrarily increasing their shipments to Europe and Britain or selling their products at unusually low prices."

Pfizer Eyes German Company

Pfizer Inc. says it plans to acquire "a major interest" in Friedrich Moch of Illertissen, West Germany, for a number of Pfizer shares, "presently estimated at approximately \$14 million." A Pfizer spokesman says the interest will be "well in excess of 50 percent." Based on Pfizer's current price on the New York Stock Exchange,

the value of the deal would be more than \$53 million. Moch markets pharmaceutical products, primarily in Germany.

Japanese Develop Electric Car

Three Japanese oil companies have developed an experimental electric car using a battery system that does not require recharging. Sony, Fujitsu Heavy Industries and Shinko Electric say their auto is powered by a zinc-air fuel cell, which consumes a continuous feed of finely ground zinc and electrolyte to generate electricity. The auto can run for five continuous hours at 25 miles an hour on one tank of fuel, and the tank can be refilled in minutes, the companies said. Most electric autos require long periods to recharge their batteries.

Japan-Nigerian Oil Venture

Three Japanese oil companies have obtained Nigerian government approval for their plans to form a joint venture with Nigeria Oil Corp. to develop an offshore oil field in the African country. The two Japanese companies are Teikoku Oil and Tokai Oil. The Nigerian officials said the approval came after the Japanese companies agreed that the Nigerians should own 51 percent of the joint venture.

Aided by Rising Sales, Cost Cutting

Profits in U.S. Up 8%, Bank Survey Finds

NEW YORK, Oct. 25 (AP-DJ).—U.S. corporate earnings continued to advance in the third quarter from the 1970 rate, helped by increased volume and tight cost-cutting, First National City Bank reports.

A preliminary bank tabulation of the reports of 632 nonfinancial corporations puts the third-quarter after-tax profit rise at 8 percent, about the same as the gain posted by the companies in the first half from the year-before level.

"There isn't any evidence yet that the wage-price freeze and other parts of the administration's program played an important role in either stimulating or depressing corporate profits in the third quarter," the report says.

The bank's economists cautioned that the preliminary tally is limited in that many of the largest companies in the auto, steel and petroleum industries have not yet released their third-quarter figures. The bank said auto companies are likely to show "large gains" from last year, when General Motors was affected by a strike. But it saw lower profits for steel.

The bank also noted that its figures do not reflect RCA's \$350 million write-off of computer operations. The write-off, the bank explained, "represented the cumulative effect over a period of years rather than a single quarter's operations."

According to the bank's compilation, more than seven out of 10 companies reported improved earnings in the third quarter from the depressed 1970 rate. Two out of three showed improvements for the nine months last year.

When matched against the previous quarter, and adjusted for seasonal variations, 61 percent of the manufacturing corporations had higher third-quarter profits. The bank said that about the same percentage raised earnings in the second quarter from the initial quarter of the year.

The bank's industry analysis showed "outstanding gains" by companies in the auto, building materials, rubber, textile and apparel manufacturing industries. Airlines, utilities and service industries had the largest improvement among nonmanufacturing concerns.

Nixon Gives Connally Full Negotiating Power

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (AP-DJ).—President Nixon has informed Japan that he is giving full negotiating powers to Treasury Secretary John B. Connally, who will be discussing economic problems with Japanese leaders in early November.

During a 90-minute talk at the White House between President Nixon and Japan's former Prime Minister, Nobusuke Kishi, last week, Mr. Nixon told Mr. Kishi that Mr. Connally would have powers to talk about political as well as economic issues up to the final point of decision. President Nixon said the final decisions would rest with him, a Japanese spokesman said.

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Company Reports

Allegheny Ludlum Industries		Amstar	
Third Quarter	1971	Third Quarter	1971
Revenue (millions)	97.7	Revenue (millions)	193.55
Profits (millions)	4.79	Profits (millions)	5.93
Per Share	1.33	Per Share	1.41
Nine Months		Nine Months	
Revenue (millions)	376.9	Revenue (millions)	641.84
Profits (millions)	2.74	Profits (millions)	6.0
Per Share	0.38	Per Share	0.27
Diamond Shamrock		Diamond Shamrock	
Third Quarter	1971	Third Quarter	1970
Revenue (millions)	147.46	Revenue (millions)	141.84
Profits (millions)	6.0	Profits (millions)	6.0
Per Share	0.27	Per Share	0.27
Nine Months		Nine Months	
Revenue (millions)	431.3	Revenue (millions)	419.09
Profits (millions)	17.54	Profits (millions)	17.54
Per Share	0.77	Per Share	0.77
Ling-Temco-Vought		Ling-Temco-Vought	
Third Quarter	1971	Third Quarter	1970
Revenue (millions)	787.5	Revenue (millions)	894.9
Profits (millions)	13.36	Profits (millions)	13.36
Per Share	1.72	Per Share	1.72
Nine Months		Nine Months	
Revenue (millions)	2,555.3	Revenue (millions)	2,555.3
Profits (millions)	24	Profits (millions)	24
Per Share	0.81	Per Share	0.81

(Continued on Page 12)

Lebanon Attempts to Save Ailing French Shipbuilder

BEIRUT, Oct. 25 (NYT).—Lebanon is leading efforts to save a multimillion-dollar Arab investment in a near-bankrupt French shipyard.

Informed sources said yesterday the Lebanese finance minister, Elias Saba, has flown to Beirut to ask the oil-rich country to provide up to \$10 million of additional capital for La Ciotat, the second-largest shipbuilding yard in France.

The Arab interest in the shipyard stems from the fact that Lebanon, Kuwait and the Persian Gulf emirate of Qatar were the main depositors at Intra Bank, the largest private bank in the Middle East before it collapsed in 1968. The American Commodity Corp., a U.S. government agency, was also a major depositor.

As part of its international operations, the bank had an 80 percent interest in La Ciotat.

Two years ago, the Arab governments and the U.S. agency established the Financial Co. for Investment (FCI) to manage the assets of the defunct bank.

In the last two years, La Ciotat has run a deficit of 50 million francs (\$9 million at official parity). The yard sought credit from a group of French banks to meet a French government contract totaling 500 million francs but was told it must first double its capital, which now stands at 50 million francs. If the shipyard does not get the loan totaling 300 million francs, it will go bankrupt.

Sources say Mr. Saba is trying to persuade Kuwait to provide the money for the proposed doubling of La Ciotat capital.

Palman Asks Freeze On Corporate Mergers

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (AP-DJ).—Rep. Wright Patman, chairman of the House of Representatives Banking Committee, said today corporate mergers should not be allowed while wages and prices are under government control.

The Texas Democrat said, "Many of our price problems stem directly from the concentration of economic power, and it would be foolhardy to allow a further concentration at a time when the entire machinery of the federal government is being enlisted in a stabilization effort."

Mr. Patman suggested that the Price Commission and the Justice Department work together on an anti-monopoly program.

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Bumper Crop Wall St. Prices Drop; Outlook Hurts Volume Lowest in Year

U.S. Farmers Prices Seen Declining, But So Will Income

NEW YORK, Oct. 25 (AP-DJ).—In the United States this year, crops of such major commodities as corn, wheat and grain sorghum are so abundant that they have forced farmers' prices far below expectations. The resulting impact on farm income is expected to force more farmers out of business.

The big harvest is not bad news for everyone, however. Much corn, wheat and sorghum is used as animal feed, and lower prices should prompt breeders to increase flock and herds. This, in turn, would mean lower consumer prices for meats and other animal products.

This year's corn crop has been pegged at 5.4 billion bushels, 32 percent higher than last year's and 13 percent higher than the previous record of 4.76 billion bushels, set in 1967.

Wheat Estimate

The total wheat harvest is estimated at 1.63 billion bushels, 13 percent above last year and 0.5 percent above the previous high year of 1968. Production of sorghum will reach 892 million bushels, up 38 percent from last year and 19 percent above the 1967 mark of 755.9 million bushels.

Canada, whose wheat production this year is expected to rise to 500 million bushels, threatens to be an especially tough competitor of the United States in export markets. So do Australia, Brazil and Argentina, all of which produced bumper feed grain crops this year.

Overall, farmers' income is expected to decline to a total \$15.5 billion in 1971 from \$15.7 billion in 1970, one top Agriculture Department official predicts privately. This drop is not large, but then neither is the \$11,300 that the average farm family earned last year.

"You are going to see a lot of farm sales this winter," warns the president of the National Corn Growers Association. "The price drops have been especially hard on younger fellows who borrowed heavily to get started and now are having difficulty paying off their loans."

NEW YORK, Oct. 25 (NYT).—"This stock market is assuming the very worst," a broker declared today as he gazed at the misting rain in the financial district. "But Wall Street always overdoes it."

It was, without doubt, another "blue Monday" as the Dow Jones industrial average sank 3.27 and as declines outpaced advances by nearly 2-to-1 on the New York Stock Exchange.

The blue-chip Dow, which plummeted 23 1/2 last week, registered its ninth straight setback. It finished at 848.50, or less than 9 above its closing low for this summer.

That summer low was 839.59 on Aug. 10 and the level appears likely to be tested shortly, in the opinion of a growing number of security analysts.

In fact, some stockbrokers say that the market stands a good chance of becoming worse before it gets better, unless an unexpected event occurs. But a worsening market, they hasten to add, could crystallize the bearish sentiment and ultimately produce an upturn in stock prices.

Trading volume sank along with investor confidence. A total of 1.24 million shares changed hands, with turnover curtailed by observance of Veterans Day. This marked the lowest volume since 6.94 million shares on August 17, 1970.

Wrigley, the world's largest manufacturer of chewing gum, provided the market with its most eye-popping decline. It tumbled 30 1/4 to 131 3/4.

On Wall Street, the word was that Wrigley's third-quarter earnings, although higher, evidently disappointed some institutional holders of the stock. Another view was that some mutual funds still had a profit in the stock, which rose early this year from a low of 107 3/4 to a record high of 137, and that nobody means at taking a profit in this market.

Prices drifted downward on the American Stock Exchange in light trading. The index slipped 0.07 on volume of 1.91 million shares.

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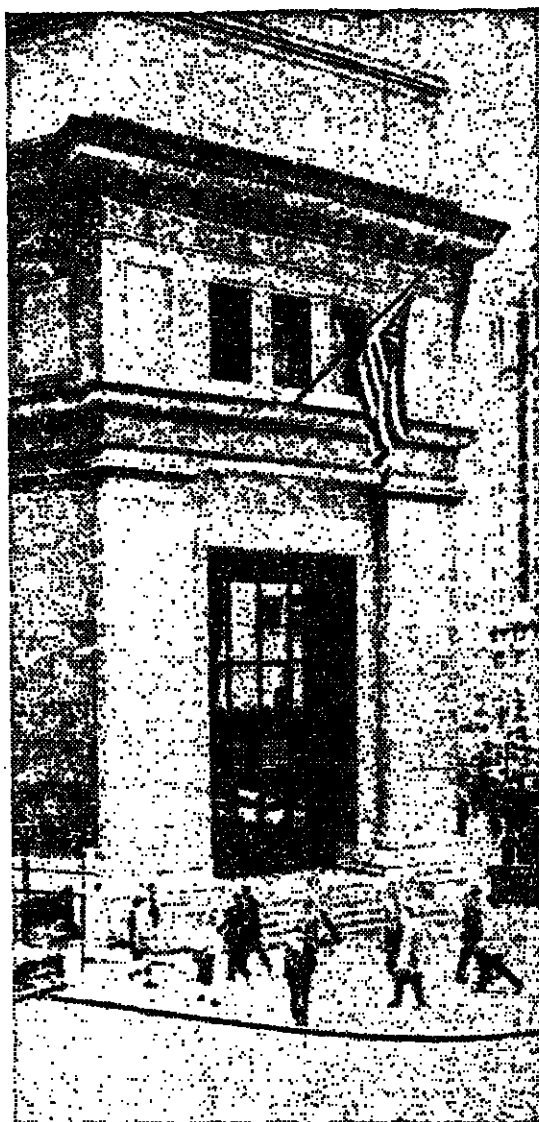


Morgan Guaranty Corporate Research analysts gather first-hand knowledge of industries and companies. Above: Anne Borland, Paul Smith, Berkeley Calkins

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

American Stock Exchange Trading

1971 - Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$	5% First, High Low Last, Chg	1971 - Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$	5% First, High Low Last, Chg	1971 - Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$	5% First, High Low Last, Chg
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Company Reports

(Continued from Page 9)

Third Quarter	1971	1970	Third Quarter	1971	1970	Third Quarter	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	475.4	428.5	Revenue (millions)	54.98	67.97	Revenue (millions)	1,218.0	1,130.0
Profits (millions)	54.8	47.9	Profits (millions)	8.87	10.54	Profits (millions)	83.3	84.3
Per Share	0.98	0.85	Per Share	0.33	0.78	Per Share	1.35	1.32
Nine months			Nine months			Nine months		
Revenue (millions)	1,358.0	1,260.0	Revenue (millions)	189.36	197.15	Revenue (millions)	3,718.0	3,426.0
Profits (millions)	152.6	138.5	Profits (millions)	42.37	57.88	Profits (millions)	271.4	243.7
Per Share	2.72	2.47	Per Share	1.66	2.31	Per Share	3.93	3.53
Nafti, Gypsum			Procter & Gamble			Union Carbide		
Third Quarter	1971	1970	Third Quarter	1971	1970	Third Quarter	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	130.8	111.5	Revenue (millions)	904.6	815.3	Revenue (millions)	749.5	763.1
Profits (millions)	7.22	4.58	Profits (millions)	83.37	72.4	Profits (millions)	32.8	37.0
Per Share	0.44	0.27	Per Share	1.02	0.89	Per Share	0.54	0.61
Nine months			Nine months			Nine months		
Revenue (millions)	341.4	300.7	Revenue (millions)	2,268.5	2,258.5	Revenue (millions)	2,268.5	2,258.5
Profits (millions)	14.87	11.08	Profits (millions)	117.0	121.8	Profits (millions)	117.0	121.8
Per Share	0.90	0.66	Per Share	0.74	0.74	Per Share	1.93	2.01
Pacific Gas & Electric			Southern Calif. Edison			Va. Electric & Power		
Third Quarter	1971	1970	Third Quarter	1971	1970	Third Quarter	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	288.5	264.5	Revenue (millions)	582.1	539.4	Revenue (millions)	308.2	279.1
Profits (millions)	45.54	39.14	Profits (millions)	1.81	2.04	Profits (millions)	50.36	47.13
Per Share	0.63	0.57	Per Share	0.82	0.94	Per Share	1.36	1.32

Tokyo Exchange

Price Yen	Price Yen
Asahi Glass 154	Mitsui Bussan 550
Canon Camera 154	Mitsui Bussan 550
Daikin Ind. 154	Mitsui Bussan 550
Fuji Photo 370	Mitsui Bussan 550
Hitachi 154	Mitsui Bussan 550
Kanagawa Ind. 154	Mitsui Bussan 550
Kawasaki Steel 154	Mitsui Bussan 550
Nissan 154	Mitsui Bussan 550
Sanryo Ind. 154	Mitsui Bussan 550
Tokai Ind. 154	Mitsui Bussan 550
Tokai Ind. 154	Mitsui Bussan 550

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One Month 5 1/8	1/8
Three Months 5 1/8	1/8
One Year 6 1/8	1/8

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Delaware Group 8.72	Procter & Gamble 8.72
Delaware Group 8.72	Procter & Gamble 8.72
Delaware Group 8.72	Procter & Gamble 8.72
Delaware Group 8.72	Procter & Gamble 8.72

Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on Oct. 25, 1971

High Low Last Chg	High Low Last Chg
3000 Industrials 9 1/2	3000 Industrials 9 1/2
3000 Industrials 9 1/2	3000 Industrials 9 1/2
3000 Industrials 9 1/2	3000 Industrials 9 1/2
3000 Industrials 9 1/2	3000 Industrials 9 1/2
3000 Industrials 9 1/2	3000 Industrials 9 1/2

Montreal Stocks

Closing prices on Oct. 25, 1971

High Low Last Chg	High Low Last Chg
3000 Industrials 9 1/2	3000 Industrials 9 1/2
3000 Industrials 9 1/2	3000 Industrials 9 1/2
3000 Industrials 9 1/2	3000 Industrials 9 1/2
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3000 Industrials 9 1/2	3000 Industrials 9 1/2

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1000 Industrials 9 1/2	1000 Industrials 9 1/2
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Art Buchwald

No Women on the Court

WASHINGTON.—It came as no surprise to most men here that President Nixon could not find a qualified woman to nominate to the Supreme Court.

"Heaven knows we tried," an administration spokesman said, "and the pressure on the President was enormous. First Mrs. Nixon talked to him about it, then Martha Mitchell and finally Bella Abzug. But it just wasn't in the cards."

Buchwald

"Why?" I asked. "Well, we investigated it and discovered women just weren't cut out to be Supreme Court justices. For one thing it takes a lot of physical endurance to sit on the court, hearing cases all day long, and our medical people told us women couldn't take the pressure. They have a tendency to fidget when they have to stay in one place too long."

"I hadn't thought of that but it's true," I admitted.

"Also we decided the Supreme Court is a man's world. When the Supreme Court justices get together in private session to discuss cases, they like to tell locker-room jokes and cuss a lot. A woman wouldn't be comfortable in such an atmosphere and it would inhibit the male justices in their work."

"It figures," I agreed. "Another major consideration was the question of protocol. We had to think about what effect a woman justice would have on dinner parties in Washington for the next 15 or 20 years. A Supreme Court justice outranks most

people in the government, including cabinet officers, and it just wouldn't look right for a woman justice to be seated on the right of her hostess. Putting two women next to each other at a Washington dinner party is unthinkable and could cause grave consequences in the social world for years to come. I think Mr. Nixon said it best: 'Presidents may come and go, but dinner parties in Washington go on forever.'"

"What other objections did you find?" I wanted to know.

"As you know, the President said in his televised speech the one criterion he used in his selection was that a member of the Supreme Court should be the very best lawyer in the nation. He said, 'In the legal profession, the Supreme Court is the fastest track in the nation, and it is essential that the justices on that court be able to keep up with the very able lawyers who will appear before the court arguing the cases.'"

"Now the President wasn't just using a sports metaphor. What we did was lay out a one-mile track around the Supreme Court and we clocked several top nominees in races against male lawyers. We discovered that the women who agreed with the President's philosophy couldn't keep up the pace, and those who were fast enough to get around didn't have enough blue-blooded strict-constructionist breeding."

"No one can say the President didn't give women a fair test," I said.

Another factor that militated against a woman being appointed to the court was the fear that there would be mass resignations among the Supreme Court justices who had been used to dealing with men justices all their lives. "You can't find any number of qualified Supreme Court justices, but it takes years to train a good Supreme Court judge."

"But there are other things we had to worry about as well. What kind of precedent would we be setting by appointing a woman to the Supreme Court? Suppose the next thing women would ask for was a seat on the Joint Chiefs of Staff, or an opportunity to conduct Sunday church services at the White House? Where would it stop?"

"God only knows," I said. "Why didn't the President make this perfectly clear?"

"As soon as he explains it to Mrs. Nixon, Martha Mitchell and Bella Abzug, he probably will."

Georges Simenon at Home

By Israel Shenker

EPALINGES, Switzerland (NYT)—It was a Monday in May. A fine rain had been falling since morning. It felt gentle against one's face and hands.

Malgrat would keep a pleasant memory of the day.

On the Boulevard de la Chapelle the cars moved slowly. Justin Crostin stood on the sidewalk as a Citroën DS pulled up next to him.

Or words to that effect, Justin Crostin is almost sure to be a victim or villain or at least an accessory to the inevitable crime in the 210th novel, the 80th Malgrat mystery by Georges Simenon.

The barest bones of plot existed only as handwritten notes on one side of a manila folder.

"Malgrat et l'Indicateur" (Malgrat and the Informant), the page was headed. The brothers Mori, for example, were ticked off simply as: "Manuel 35-years-old-Square La Bruyère. Jo 33-years-old-Hôtel des Iles, Avenue Trudaine."

Toistol built mammoth structures from his notes; Simenon constructs streamlined lean-tos.

"The ideal condition for the reader is to have time to read a whole book in one evening," he explained.

We were in one of his two studies. In Simenon's vast country home here, there is one elegantly bourgeois room for receiving important questioners, and another for the writing of books.

"You never think of going to see a play—one act today, the second act a fortnight later, and the third in a month," Simenon said.

"It's the same for today's novel. In the old days they had to be big productions, with 500 or 600 pages. Nowadays you see more novels of 125 pages, 260, 280. We're trying to rid ourselves, more and more, of everything that doesn't serve a purpose. It's obvious that if Balzac or Dostoevski were writing today, their books would be only a seventh or eighth as long. At the time they wrote they were obliged to describe things at great length."

Intuition

"If they spoke of Philadelphia, no one had any idea what the city was like, what kind of life people led there. And one knew even less about towns like Tucson or Phoenix. The different social classes didn't know each other's lives—there was no cinema or television—so writers had to describe everything."

"I'm not an intelligent man and I don't have an analytical mind," Simenon went on.

"My books are therefore written by intuition alone. And it's very difficult to keep that intuition from being diffused. The intuition just comes—on condition that I am, in a sense, completely empty."

"So the first thing I have to do when I decide to write a book is to empty myself, to drain myself and become completely neutral, show as little personality as possible, have no thoughts or worries. That's why, before I start a book, I clean the desk."

He switched from French into English for the last three words, as though intent on emphasizing their importance.

"I'm a bit like a sponge. When I'm not writing I absorb life like water. When I write I squeeze the sponge a little—and out it comes, not water but ink."

Virtually every book he writes is what he calls a *roman-tragédie* (novel-tragedy). Instead of beginning the story of a family with the grandfather and working forward, he seizes the moment of crisis which touches the lives of almost all the characters, and lets them take it from there.

He held up his fingers to show how bashed they were from the effort of translating vision into words. In the course of his 68 years he has often felt that he should learn to touch type; instead he claims a hunt and peck speed of 93 words a minute. "Quicker than my secretary," he said.

Sitting at the IBM is no more ridiculous than painting pictures or composing music, he insisted. "After I've fought my guilt feelings and then locked myself up for a while and finished a book, I'm in a state of complete euphoria which lasts anywhere from three days to three weeks. Would any other profession bring me more euphoria?"

"And there's a second reward—that it brings me closer to mankind. When I've created a character I always have the feeling that he's taught me a little more about himself. With each character I get a little closer—and this may sound pretentious—to the truth about man, man exposed, the reality of man as he is."

"Americans understand my books better than the French, because the French are Cartesian and moralists. I'm neither and it bothers the French critic not to have that basis from which to argue, not to have carefully developed ideas to discuss."

"When I was Old" (published in this week in an attempt to expand the French of the author and to make the experiment work)—almost completely.

"Each man as he approaches his sixties, and sometimes even before, goes through a crisis not only of feeling old, but of being afraid of old age, afraid of seeing his powers decline, afraid of having to give up a whole series of things."

"My fear now is no longer of growing old,



Georges Simenon at his desk in his home in Epalinges, Switzerland.

PEOPLE: Hottest, Lo-est, Biggest, Heaviest, Etc.

Contrary to popular belief, neither Amsterdam nor Copenhagen is the hottest spot on earth. Nor, for that matter, is (or was) Tommy Manville the world's most married individual. Title to these dubious honors, according to the 18th edition of the Guinness Book of Records, out this week, belongs to Dallol, Ethiopia, and Beverly Nias O'Malley Avery, respectively, Dallol having recorded an average temperature (day and night) of 94 degrees Fahrenheit over the last six years, and Mrs. Avery, 48, of Los Angeles, now working on her 14th husband.

Among other new records: Ward and Annie McDaniel, of Whitesett, Iowa, celebrated their 30th wedding anniversary last Jan. 21 as the longest-married couple on earth.

Paul Bestley, of Cambridge University, set the world record for eating 60 pickled onions—15 minutes 12 seconds—last March 20.

A 26 1/2-ounce halibut hit Coffeyville, Kansas, on Sept. 3, 1970, to eclipse the 24-ounce job boasted by Potter, Neb., for the last 43 years.

Shimon Argevitich, of Oakland, Calif., is now "the world's heaviest smoker," having puffed 12 cigars simultaneously.

One Hubert de Grote figured out in his head the 13th root of a 100-digit number (the answer was 46,231,597) in 23 minutes to become the "greatest mental mathematician" of all time.

Any further information will cost you \$2.75.

Dorothy Ferring, of Plymouth, England, meanwhile, might have a claim of her own to a niche in the Guinness book as the world's oldest beauty queen. Mrs. Ferring, 61, is still officially Miss Exeter, a title she won back in 1935, when the contest was discontinued.

Four executives of Newsweek magazine were fined by a Paris court yesterday and ordered to pay libel damages to film actress Jean Seberg and her former husband, French novelist Romain Gary. The court found that both plaintiffs were libeled by a Newsweek report last year that claimed Miss Seberg was expecting a baby whose father was a black activist. Indication of the magazine's attitude toward the alleged lover only strengthened the odious character of the report, ruled the court, which fined publisher Harry Thomson and three distribution executives 10,000 francs each and further ordered them to pay a total of 45,000 francs to Miss Seberg and

WOMEN'S LIBERACE—Still very large with the ladies, pianist Liberace cavorts before a packed house in Melbourne in black silk suit trimmed with gold embroidery, a silver baton and his own version of hot pants.

15,000 to Gary. The couple were divorced when the article appeared but Gary said that legally he was the father of the child, who died two days after a premature birth.

French pathologist Michel Siffre has arrived in Houston to make final preparations for an experiment in which he plans to spend six months alone in a cave, proving that man's true lifestyle is a 48-hour day. Siffre, 32, is on his way to a tented camp outside the

Pyrenees, near Rio Grande, Texas. He told reporters that although he did not plan to begin his vigil in a tent-laboratory 60 meters underground until late November, the experiment had already started. For the past month he had been undergoing meticulous tests to determine his circadian rhythms—such things as body temperature variations, sleep patterns, and peak awareness, he said. When he arrives at the cave, more tests are planned to see how the transatlantic flight has disrupted these rhythms. Siffre's experiment is being backed by the French Defense Ministry, and the United States Cave Research Foundation.

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